



Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics

**ATLAS OF DIVORCE AND POST-DIVORCE
INDICATORS IN EUROPE**

Jeroen SPIJKER
Montserrat SOLSONA

412

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Una versió on line d'aquest *Atles*,
es pot consultar en el següent blog:
<http://divorceatlas.wordpress.com/>

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2012

Resum.- *Atles d'indicadors de divorci i postdivorci a Europa*

El document ofereix una geografia dels indicadors de divorci i post-divorci per a Europa, mapes, figures i taules que visualitzen els canvis que han tingut lloc en els països europeus en relació al divorci i a les noves unions i paternitats, entre 1980 i 2007. Es tracta d'una versió en paper, d'un Atles *on line*, d'interès per als acadèmics i pel públic en general.

Paraules clau.- Divorci, segones núpcies, transicions familiars post-divorci, paternitat després del divorci, Atles, Europa.

Resumen.- *Atlas de indicadores de divorcio y postdivorcio en Europa*

Este documento ofrece una geografía de los indicadores de divorcio y post-divorcio para Europa, mapas, figuras y tablas que visualizan los cambios que han tenido lugar en los países europeos, en relación al divorcio y a las nuevas uniones y paternidades entre 1980 y 2007. Se trata de una versión en papel de un Atlas *on line*, de interés para los académicos y para el público en general.

Palabras clave.- Divorcio, segundas nupcias, transiciones familiares post-divorcio, paternidad después del divorcio, Atlas, Europa.

Abstract.- *Atlas of Divorce and Post-Divorce Indicators in Europe*

This document offers a geography of divorce and post-divorce indicators for Europe, i.e. maps, figures and tables that visualise the changes that have taken place in European countries in the prevalence of divorce, repartnering and new parenthood between 1980 and 2007. It is a paper version of an online atlas that we think may be of interest to both academics and the general public.

Keywords.- Divorce, remarriage, post-divorce family transitions, post-divorce parenthood, Atlas, Europe.

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ATLAS OF DIVORCE AND POST-DIVORCE INDICATORS IN EUROPE¹

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1.- Preface

Despite the large amount of scientific literature that has been written and the regular publications of statistical yearbooks (e.g Eurostat) that offer tables, graphics and maps on demographic indicators – divorce included – scholars lack a monographic publication that offers a geography of divorce and post-divorce indicators for Europe. The purpose of this atlas, therefore, is to visualise the changes that have taken place in European countries in the prevalence of divorce, repartnering, new parenthood and the living arrangement typologies that people experience after divorce. When possible, age, sex and cohort differences are emphasised as well as changes over time. This atlas thus presents and describes the geographical differences and changes over time from 1980 onwards in the divorce and post-divorce indicators in the form of maps, graphs and tables. However, social-demographers can neither ignore the context of the increase nor the geographical differences in both the prevalence of divorce and the diversity of post-divorce trajectories. Therefore, brief explanations of the changes and the differences in divorce and the post-divorce trajectories are also given. Of course, for more profound interpretations one should

¹ This research formed part of the following research projects that have been carried out at the Demographic Studies Center and Department of Geography, Autonomous University of Barcelona: *Trajectories family after divorce. Gender, kinship and territory*, funded by the Plan Nacional I+D+I of the former Ministry of Education and Science (now Ministry of Science and Innovation) (Ref. SEJ2005-03764/GEO). Principal Investigator: Montserrat Solsona; and *Post-divorcio y vulnerabilidad social en España: experiencias de hombres y mujeres en el ámbito económico y la salud*, funded by the Plan Nacional I+D+I of the Ministry of Science and Innovation (Ref. CSO2009-09891). Principal Investigator: Montserrat Solsona. Jeroen Spijker is currently employed by the University of Edinburgh.

consult other academic literature. While undoubtedly the social transformations and economic fluctuations have been responsible for part of the time trends and country-differences, it is important to bear in mind when analysing the results that legislative modifications and international differences in the area of family law are also of importance in both time trends (particularly sudden trend breaks) and country differences. To illustrate this with an example, in some countries with bietic processes (first separation and then divorce), separate from the marital status of “divorced” marital separation may also confers to the marital status “separated”, whereby the separated population may even reach to a magnitude that exceeds that of the divorced population. As regards to interpreting diverging trends between countries one therefore ought to take different legislative frameworks into account.

For two decades researchers of the Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics (CED), located on the campus of the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB) and the only demographic institute in Spain as well as UAB’s Department of Geography have conducted both quantitative and qualitative research on divorce and post-divorce outcomes, particularly in the Spanish context. During this time divorce as a study area has grown in social importance due to the rapidly changing nature of intimate relationships that has altered family forms and living arrangements. Much of the research on divorce was, and currently is, led by Montserrat Solsona. Several years ago the idea arose to produce an atlas that would display divorce rates over time and in a European context. However, in addition to standard divorce rates, alternative ways to analyse changing divorce patterns were also looked for, including post-divorce family trajectories and for as many European countries as possible, something which required a lot of data. Moreover, time series data were often incomplete (i.e. years were missing) or indicators were made available with little precision (e.g. just one decimal place), which required own calculations and/or estimations to be made. While some results have been shown in international conferences, the idea of an atlas had been put on hold due to other research commitments until June 2012 when the first author became briefly involved again in one of CED/UAB’s projects on divorce. Given that in the past interest had been shown in a divorce atlas by fellow researchers, it became clear that the produced divorce statistics should be made readily available in one way or another. A Blog was therefore created (<http://divorceatlas.wordpress.com/>) as well this version in pdf to provide for anyone interested maps, graphs and tables of different divorce and post-divorce indicators as well as a general descriptions of the trends and

country-differences. In addition, the data that were used can also be downloaded from the Blog and tables have also been provided in the Appendix as well as mention of the original data sources and an explanation on how each indicator is calculated. The blog is of course more useful in the sense that the results are accessible to anyone the moment they are put on-line and the content of the Atlas can also be updated or changed. However, for those who would like to “leaf” through the results, as one would do with a standard Atlas, this document has also been made. It is not ruled out that some time in the future a more fancy and high quality Atlas in book form will be published. Of course, for that to happen in this day and age, additional financing (and time) will be required. Therefore, keep updated with the Divorce Atlas Blog. This also applies for likely additions of new post-divorce transition indicators and/or years and countries.

Finally, we like to thank Carles Simó (Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, Valencia University) for his helpful comments and suggestions and the SPSS syntax that were used to calculate the rate of entering into a new union and post-first union parenthood.

The authors hope that this atlas may be of interest to a broad public, particularly fellow researchers as well as policy makers and students.

2.- Introduction

This atlas of divorce and post-divorce indicators provides a visual picture of the current incidence of separation and divorce and transitions post-dissolution, including marriages and births of (former) divorcees, in different European countries and changes over time in these patterns.

As we know, since the late 1960s in many countries of Western and Northern Europe and about a decade later in the rest of Europe, shifts in values related to family life and children have weakened the ‘traditional’ family as an institution that caused interrelated changes in partnership behaviour, family formation and fertility. These changes became characteristic of what later became known as the *second demographic transition*, an idea postulated by Van de Kaa (1988; 2004) that describes a substantial and unprecedented progress in cohabitation, the postponement of both the timing of marriage and children bearing, childlessness, lone parenthood, having children outside marriage, having fewer children

and the parallel retreat from marriage and from traditional norms of sexual restraint (see also Lesthaeghe and Surkyn, 2006).

While progress in literacy and wealth made the first demographic transition possible, increases in female education, female labour force participation and unemployment, economy uncertainty and technological innovation contributed to the second demographic transition. It was the much improved and highly efficient methods of contraception that played a catalytic role, as did improvements in medical technology and communication. By no longer being constrained by material anxieties and social control, the individual has become more concerned with their higher-order needs centered on self-actualization, individual autonomy and recognition (Lesthaeghe and Surkyn, 2006), thus making 'alternative' forms of family and relationship formation more practical, feasible and eventually socially acceptable (Coleman, 2005). Intimate partnerships and sexuality, but also the relationships between parents and their children, have moved away from the realm of normative control and institutional regulation, giving rise to the new ideal of reflexive 'pure relationships' based on mutual consent and the recognition of individual autonomy (Giddens, 1992).

Nevertheless, European differences exist in the timing of the onset and rate of these changes (see e.g. Billari (2004) in the case of homeleaving and Sobotka and Toulemon (2008) for divorce). Even within countries there is a lack of homogeneity in the transition, for instance secularised vs. non-secularised region or lower versus higher socioeconomic status groups (Van de Kaa, 2002; Sobotka, 2008). Indeed, in pre-industrial Europe, i.e. even before the first transition, some social and individual characteristics of the second transition were considered acceptable such as divorce (Coleman, 2004). The second demographic transition is thus a very complex phenomenon where numerous intervening factors play a role.

2.1.- The development of and differences in divorce legislation in Europe

Currently, married couples are legally able to divorce in all European countries except in Malta and the Vatican City, although, in contrast to Japan and the Muslim world, divorce was relatively uncommon until modern times. As summarised by Eurostat (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/demo_nup_sm1.htm), the oldest

regulations in Europe were made in Iceland, where divorce has been possible since the 16th century. In France divorce was introduced in 1791 and in Luxembourg in 1794. In Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovak Republic, Sweden, Switzerland and England and Wales, divorce was made possible in the 19th century. In Ireland (1995), Italy (1970), Liechtenstein (1974), Portugal (1975), Spain (permitted during the Second Republic (1934-36) and since 1981) and Scotland (1976), divorce has only been possible since relatively recently. In almost all countries divorces are registered at the court. Iceland, Cyprus and Ireland are the only exceptions. A number of countries also register the divorce on the marriage certificate, or on the birth certificate. In Sweden the information about divorces is sent to the Tax Authority, which forwards it to the Swedish population register. For a number of countries additional remarks can also be made:

- In 2005 there was a reform made in the Spanish Civil Code that abolished the necessity to provide a condition for a divorce.
- In Portugal a decision can be taken by the civil registrar if both spouses agree to obtain a divorce. In most countries, structural disruption of the marriage and no prospect of reconciliation are necessary conditions for a divorce;
- In Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Spain (until 2005) and United Kingdom, adultery is a reason to grant a divorce;
- Only in four countries (Czech Republic, Ireland, Slovak Republic and Spain) is a lower limit of marriage duration set;
- In 15 countries (Austria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Slovak Republic, Spain (until 2005), Switzerland and United Kingdom), there are regulations regarding the minimum period that the spouses must have lived apart in order to have a divorce granted. This minimum period varies widely among countries.
- In Malta where divorce is yet illegal, separation and annulment are available under the Civil Code and Marriage Act respectively.
- Seven countries (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Ireland, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Spain (until 2005)) require proper provisions for dependent children before a divorce is granted.

2.2.- Structure of the atlas

The following section contains an overview of the main data sources and the indicators that have been constructed for the atlas: divorce indicators, indicators related to repartnering, measurements of new parenthoods and a description of post-divorce living arrangements.

Each result section starts with the definition of the indicator and how it has been calculated. Subsequently, they are graphically presented in the form of maps and time-trend charts, as well as gender difference will be highlighted. The atlas covers the period from 1980 onwards and follows marriage-cohorts from 1950 onwards. One practical and one demographic reason for using this year as the starting point. Firstly, time-series data from 1950 are needed for the construction of the marriage cohort-indicators to allow for a minimum of 30 years of marital duration. Secondly, divorce began to increase in southern Europe around 1980 (i.e. about a decade and a half later than in northern and western Europe) and the fact that, with the exception of Greece, divorce has only recently become legal and is still not possible in Malta.

With regard to the graphical representation of the results, we aimed to present data for all 27 countries of the European Union, as well as Croatia and Macedonia (two EU candidates), and the four EFTA countries, Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. However, as no or insufficient data could be obtained for Liechtenstein, Ireland (where divorce was legalised in 1995) nor Malta, the total number of countries represented in this Atlas was reduced to 30. A brief description of the results is also given.

A very brief summary of the main findings is provided in the concluding section, while a more detailed analysis of the data can be found in Spijker et al (2012).

3.- Data sources and divorce indicators

Most of the data that have been used come from the New Cronos database from Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities. In addition, data have been extracted from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS-International), a database managed by the Minnesota Population Center (MPC) that contains harmonised samples of

census data and the Family and Fertility Survey (FFS) of 1995 that was executed by the Population Activities Unit (PAU) of the UN/ECE. When the required data for a particular indicator were not available for a country of interest we resorted to the national statistical office of that country by consulting their webpage or, if needed, by writing to them in person:

3.1.- Eurostat

Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities disseminate data through the New Cronos database which is frequently updated and can be consulted freely on the Eurostat's website <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>. The sources they use to obtain their data are the National Statistical Institutes (NSI) of both Member and non-Member States. Data are categorised into themes, one of them being *Population and social conditions*. In the *Demography* (DEMO) domain detailed figures at the national level are provided in the sub-domains *Main demographic indicators*, *Population*, *Nuptiality and divorce*, *Fertility* and *Mortality*. Data from the first three categories were used to construct the following divorce and post-divorce repartnering indicators:

- *Divorce indicators*
 - Crude divorce rate
 - Divorces per 100 marriages
 - Synthetic index of divorce
 - Divorces by marriage cohort
 - Ratio divorced men/women divorced at moment t
- *Repartnering indicators*
 - Marriages of divorced as a proportion of all second marriages
 - Marriage rates of divorced persons
 - Marriages of divorced by marital status of the spouse

How complete the tables were depended largely on the availability of data from the relevant NSI's who are responsible for the transmission of the data to Eurostat. Although Eurostat thoroughly check, process and introduce the data into the New Cronos database, it

did not have all the required time points or countries for the construction of some of the divorce and re-marriage indicators presented in this atlas. In these cases other data sources were consulted, usually through webpages of national statistics institute. If this did not prove to be sufficient, own estimations were made of the missing data, usually by interpolation. More complex estimations were required to calculate period and cohort divorce rates, as divorce totals by 5-year or open-ended marriage duration categories (e.g. 20+) were provided while single years were needed. In such cases the single-year marriage duration structure of surrounding years were applied to the divorce total for the aggregated duration period. See Appendix for a detailed description of the estimation procedures that were made.

In addition to the data, Eurostat also provides associated documentation (metadata) that provides a description of the coverage (data characteristics), integrity (transparency of practices and procedures), quality (information the user needs to assess data quality) and dissemination formats of the demographic data. Specific concepts, definitions and classifications and other data issues (scope, reference and base period and data processing) regarding the population, and marriage and divorce indicators can be obtained from:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/demo_pop_esms.htm and
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/en/demo_nup_sm1.htm, respectively.

Finally, for more detailed information on the methodology for the calculation of Eurostat's demographic indicators, see Calot and Sardon (2003).

3.2.- Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS)

The FFS were conducted in the 1990s in selected Member States of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). It was co-ordinated by their Population Activities Unit (PAU) and largely financed by the United Nations. The initiative for this survey came about because of the shifts in partnership and reproductive behaviour patterns that had taken place over much of Europe and North America since the 1960s. Such shifts include the postponement of, and decline in, first marriage along with the increase in divorce and non-marital cohabitation and the postponement of parenthood as well as the increase in extra- marital childbearing and childlessness. One important outcome was the emergence of a plurality of living arrangements and family forms, including one-parent

and reconstituted families. However, while changes in partnership and reproductive behaviour have mostly been documented using data from population census, vital registration and/or population registers, they lack depth and breadth (as they do not account for entire individual relationship and family histories and their characteristics), as well as comparability across countries.

Well-focused sample surveys can greatly enhance demographers' ability to document and understand various aspects of partnership and reproductive behaviour. The FFS data are therefore a biographical dataset where family transitions can be calculated using standard demographic analysis techniques such as life table analysis and hazard rate regression. For the purpose of this Atlas, it basically allows for the separation between the moment of divorce and post-divorce events whereby the survival functions and probabilities of the transitions to new relationships and new maternities and paternities according to different types of post-divorce living arrangements can be estimated. The same techniques have also been used to calculate the probability of new living arrangements after divorce (e.g. alone, with parents or with a new partner).

There are, however, three main disadvantages regarding the use of the FFS:

1. It is of limited use as only adults until about the age of 50 were interviewed, the majority women (and in some countries men were not even interviewed);
2. Although country-specific sample sizes are acceptable (between 1700 and 6000 depending on the country) for this Atlas only divorced and separated respondents were considered. This reduced the size was substantially (see Table 1), impeding a more detailed analysis of post-separation and -divorce unions and fertility. In fact, several samples had to be excluded. This included Estonia and the Czech Republic as, respectively, no male/female and all male separated/divorced respondents lived with a partner, an unlikely reflection of reality; and
3. It pertains to the situation in the 1990s which may be outdated in some countries.

The FFS was used to construct the following indicators of new unions and parenthood of (ex)divorcees:

- Odds and survival functions of entering into a new partnership
- Odds and survival functions of entering into new maternities and paternities

For more on the FFS, see <http://www.unece.org/pau/ffs/ffs.htm>.

Table 1.- FFS sample of divorced and separated respondents according to sex and country

	Male	Female	Total
Belgium, 1991-92	124	191	315
Finland, 1989-90	133	472	605
France, 1994	211	528	739
Germany, 1992	207	544	751
Hungary, 1992-93	118	289	407
Norway, 1988-89	111	282	393
Slovenia, 1994-1995	49	109	158
Spain, 1994-95	34	117	151
Austria, 1995-96	94	414	508

3.3- The Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

The IPUMS-International database, directed and administered by the Minnesota Population Center, contains harmonized variables from census microdata from 68 countries, comprising 211 censuses and 480 million person records as at October 2012. Data are made available to researchers free of charge after registering through a web-based data dissemination system. For this atlas data from the 2001 census round were obtained for 10 European countries (Table 2). A detailed description of the census data and the database itself can be found in www.international.ipums.org.

The census data were required to construct the last group of indicators published in the Atlas, namely the types of living arrangements that the divorced and separated population live in, a variable that was not directly available from the extracted census data but which could be constructed by combining outcomes from other variables. In order to construct a household typology information was needed on the existence or not of kinship- and relationship ties between household members, including marital and non-marital unions

and the presence of own children and parents. However, only in few censuses information was explicitly collected on consensual unions (i.e. as one of the possible marital status categories), namely in Hungary, Romania, and Spain. In the other samples non-marital unions had to be assumed on the basis of other variable characteristics. For instance, in the case of the Greek 2001, Italian 2001, French 1999 and the British 1991 samples this was possible using a variable that described the relationship of the individual to the head of household. This was either directly (as spouse of the head of household) or indirectly (linking a child with a child-in-law or a parent with a parent-in-law present in the household). What was never possible, however, was the reconstruction of living arrangements of remarried divorced persons given that previous marital status is not asked in a census. Besides the information on partner status, the IPUMS samples also contain created variables that identify the presence and location in the household register of possible parents, own children and, as mentioned already, the relationship of each household member to the head of household. This information was also essential for the construction of the household typology for the divorced population.

Table 2.- European Censuses for which micro-data were obtained from the IPUMS-International database and subsample precision

Country	Year	Sub-sample	For study	Remarks
Austria	2001	10%	Yes	
France	1999	5%	Yes	
Greece	2001	10%	Yes	
Hungary	2001	5%	Yes	
Italy	2001	5%	Yes	
Netherlands	2001	1,2%	No	Systematic sample of individuals who were not organized into households. Thus not impossible to construct household typology; Microcensus
Portugal	2001	5%	No	Not possible to identify (probable) partners of divorcees
Romania	2002	10%	Yes	
Spain	2001	5%	Yes	
United Kingdom	1991	2%	Yes	Excludes Northern Ireland; the 2001 census sample that is available did not have individuals organised into households (see remark by Netherlands)

Finally, given the many different possible combinations (i.e. the presence or not of a partner, children, parents, others), the obtained typology that was adhered to has a basic hierarchical structure, namely that cohabitation with a new partner was considered more important than living with children, which was, in turn, more important than living with own parents. This led to the following living arrangement structure:

- *Living arrangements after divorce (household typology)*
 - Single person household
 - With partner with(out) others (no children)
 - With partner and children
 - With partner and children and others
 - Single parent household
 - With parents with(out) other persons (e.g. siblings, but no own children nor partner)
 - Other types of living arrangements

4.- Results

4.1.- Divorce indicators

4.1.1.- Crude divorce rate

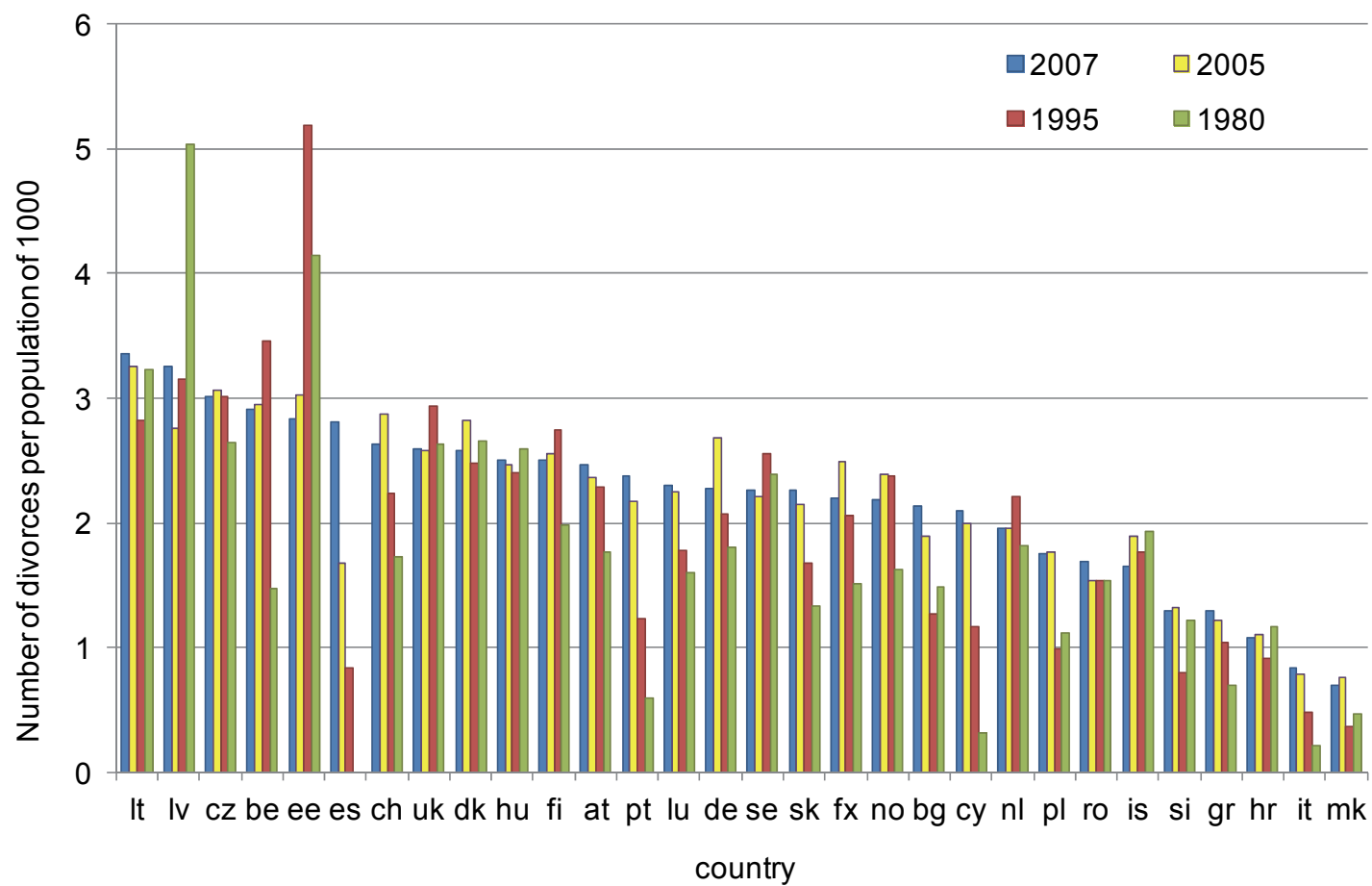
Definition: The ratio of the number of divorces during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

Description: Although there is a certain amount of bias in the results due to age-structure differences over time and between countries and because divorce can only occur among adults (and very rarely occurs among the very old), sudden changes in the trend may be a reflection of unforeseen social, economic and legal changes. For instance, this is well observed in Spain when divorce was legalised in 1981 and again after the implementation of a new Spanish Civil Code in 2005 that abolished the necessity to provide a condition for a divorce. Sharp rises in divorce were also witnessed in Eastern Europe after the fall of the communist regimes in the early 1990s.

In fact, particularly the Baltic countries currently have the highest divorce rates, although high rates are found throughout all of northern and western Europe and most of central Europe. As regard to central Europe and the Baltic countries, divorce rates have generally declined since the early 1990s, although in the Czech Republic as well as most Scandinavian countries and the United Kingdom, divorce rates have been remarkably stable since 1980.

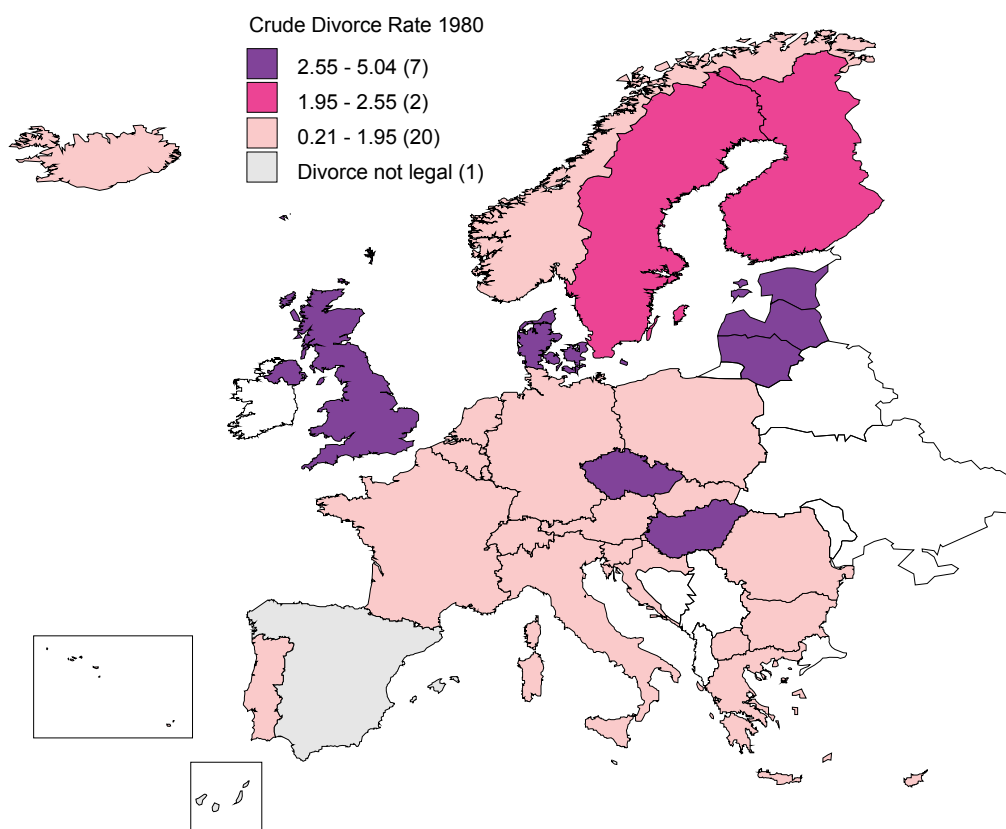
In general, the south of Europe and other countries such as Slovenia, Romania and Poland observe the lowest divorce rates, although substantial increases have been observed since the 1980s. Spain is an outlier in this respect. Although divorce was allowed until 1981, it currently observes one of the highest divorce rates as divorce was made easier in 2005.

Figure 1.- Crude divorce rate, 1980, 1995, 2005 and 2007



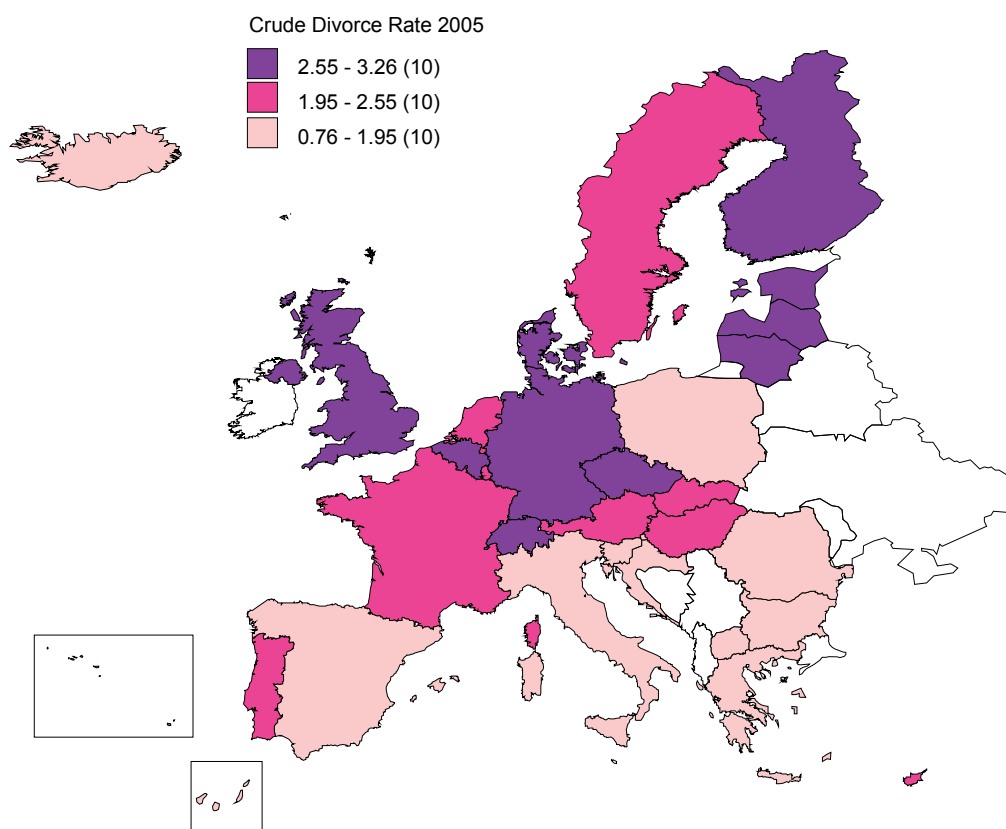
Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat

Figure 2.- Crude divorce rate, 1980



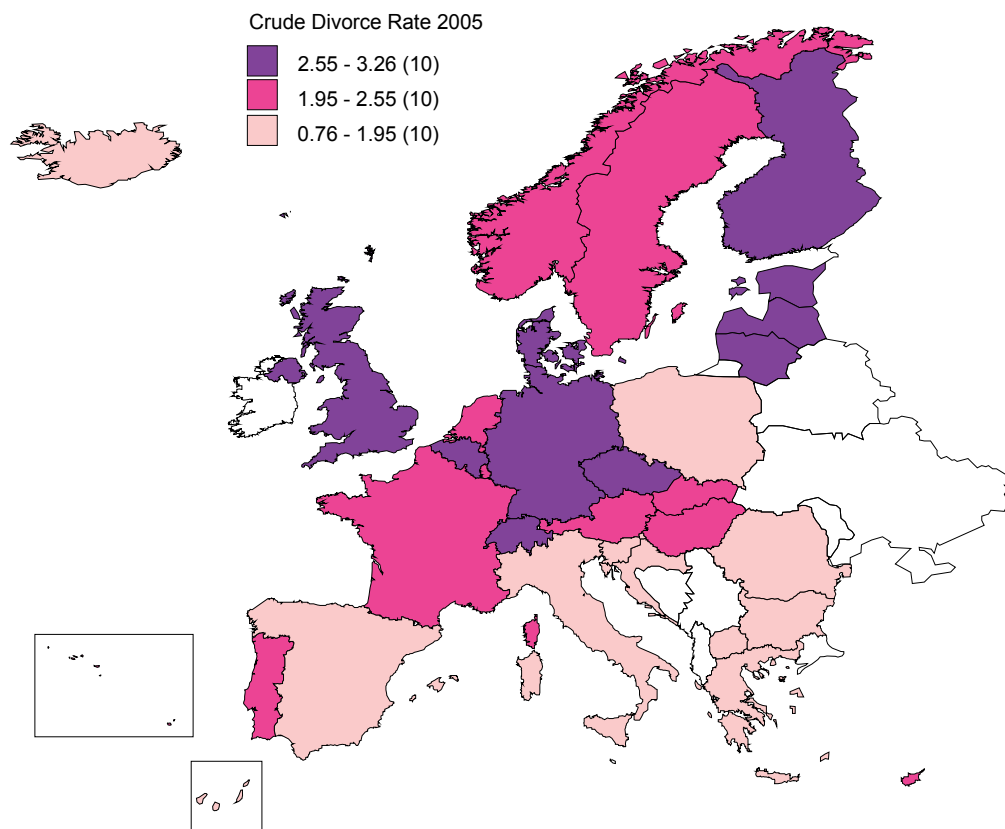
Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat

Figure 3.- Crude divorce rate, 1995



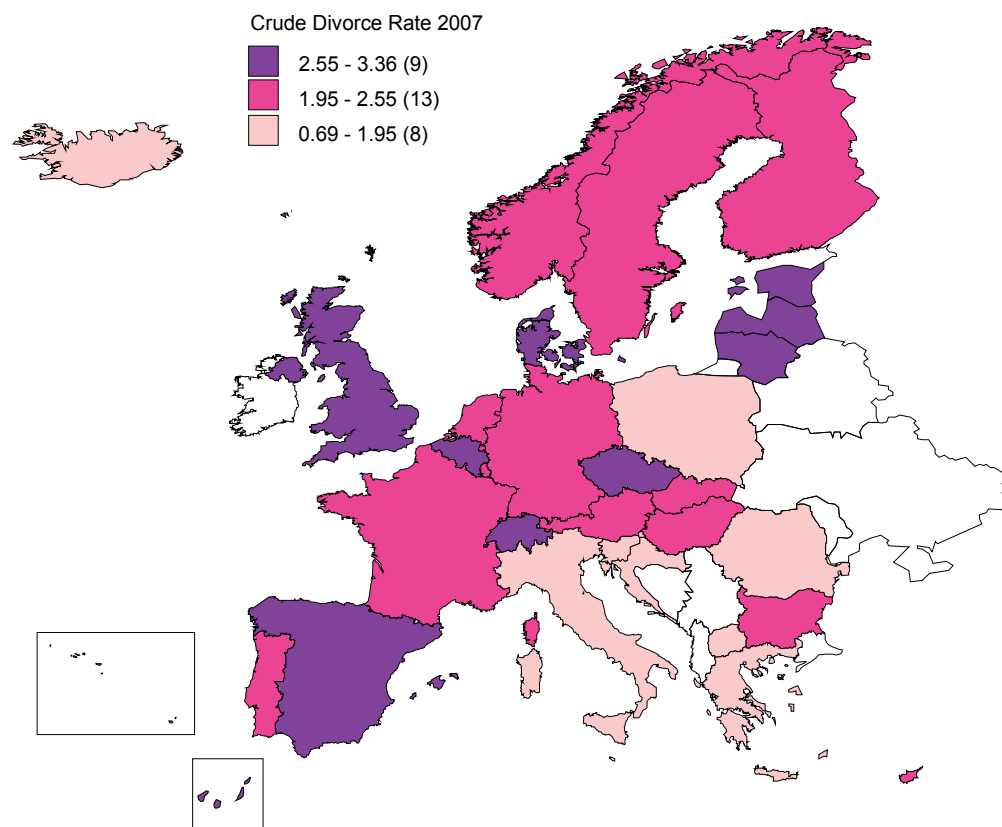
Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat

Figure 4.- Crude divorce rate, 2005



Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat

Figure 5.- Crude divorce rate, 2007



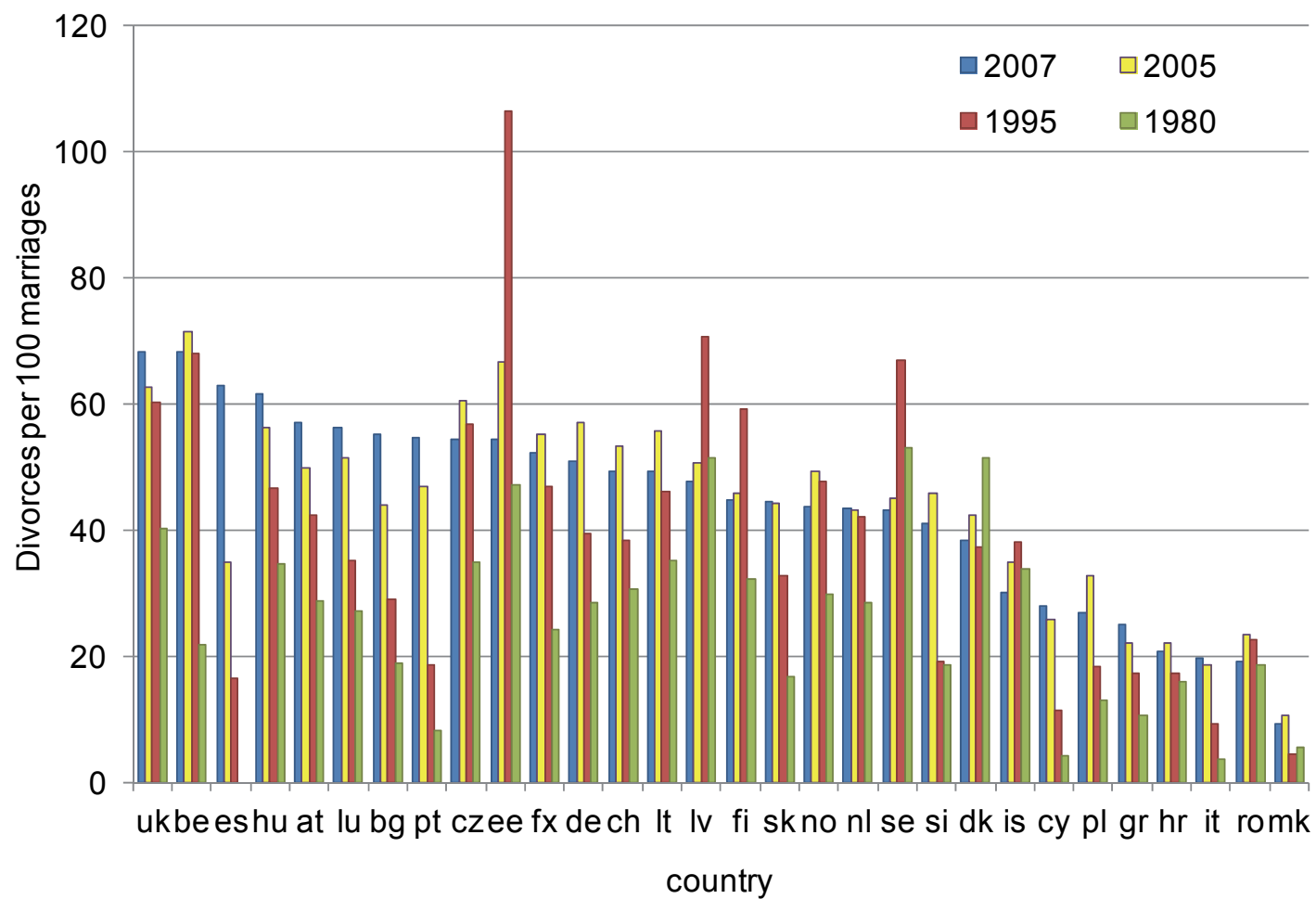
Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat

4.1.2.- Divorces per 100 marriages

Definition: Number of divorces per 100 marriages during one calendar year.

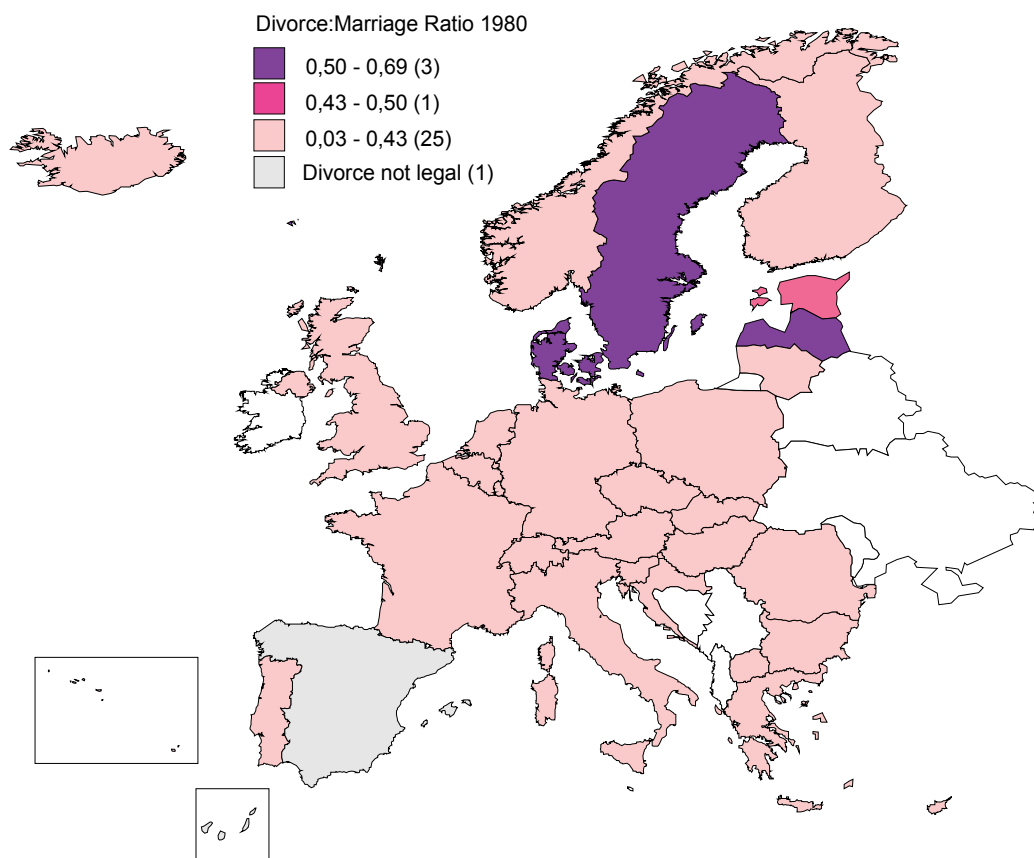
Description: The divorce to marriage ratio is a slightly different indicator than the previous one, because the reference here is not the total population but the number of marriages that have taken place during one particular year. Although the variations depend on both the number of divorces and the number of marriages –much more affected by economic fluctuations- the geographic and time pattern is, however, quite similar. As illustrated in the graph Latvia and Estonia register very high values in this indicator (even higher than 100 per cent of marriages) in 1995 as a consequence of the marriage decline and the increase of divorce following the economic transformations during the transition into the capitalism. In 2007 the delay or decline of marriage is also observed jointly with the increase of divorces in Belgium, Spain, Hungary, United Kingdom, Austria, Luxembourg, Bulgaria and Portugal. The values that are registered for this indicator suggests that, concerning divorce, the duality between catholic and non catholic countries and the gap between the northern and the southern European countries become less relevant.

Figure 6.- Divorces per 100 marriages, 1980, 1995, 2005 and 2007



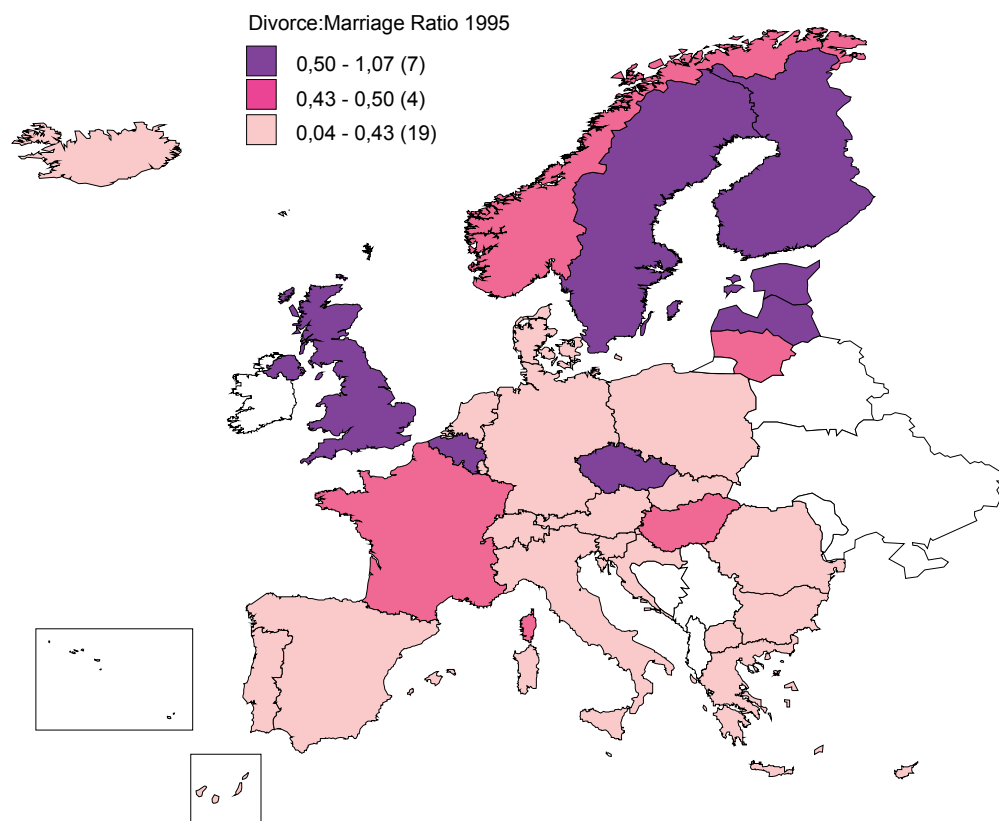
Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat

Figure 7.- Divorce to marriage ratio, 1980



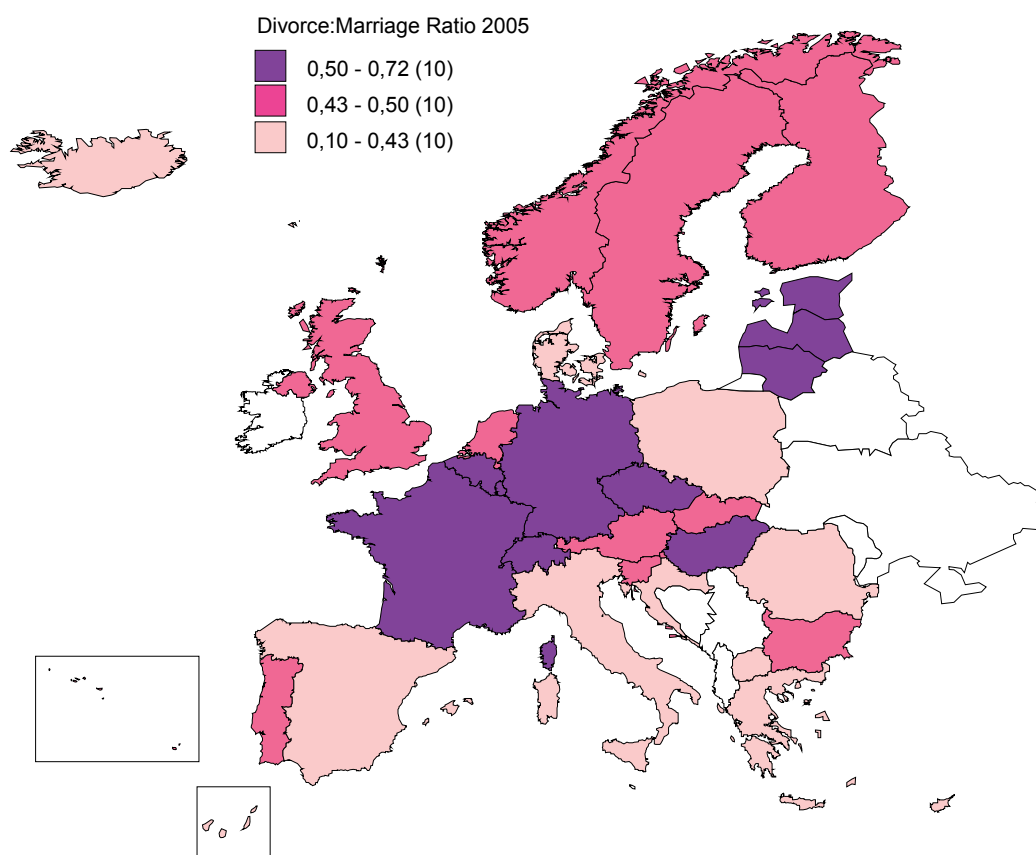
Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat.

Figure 8.- Divorce to marriage ratio, 1995



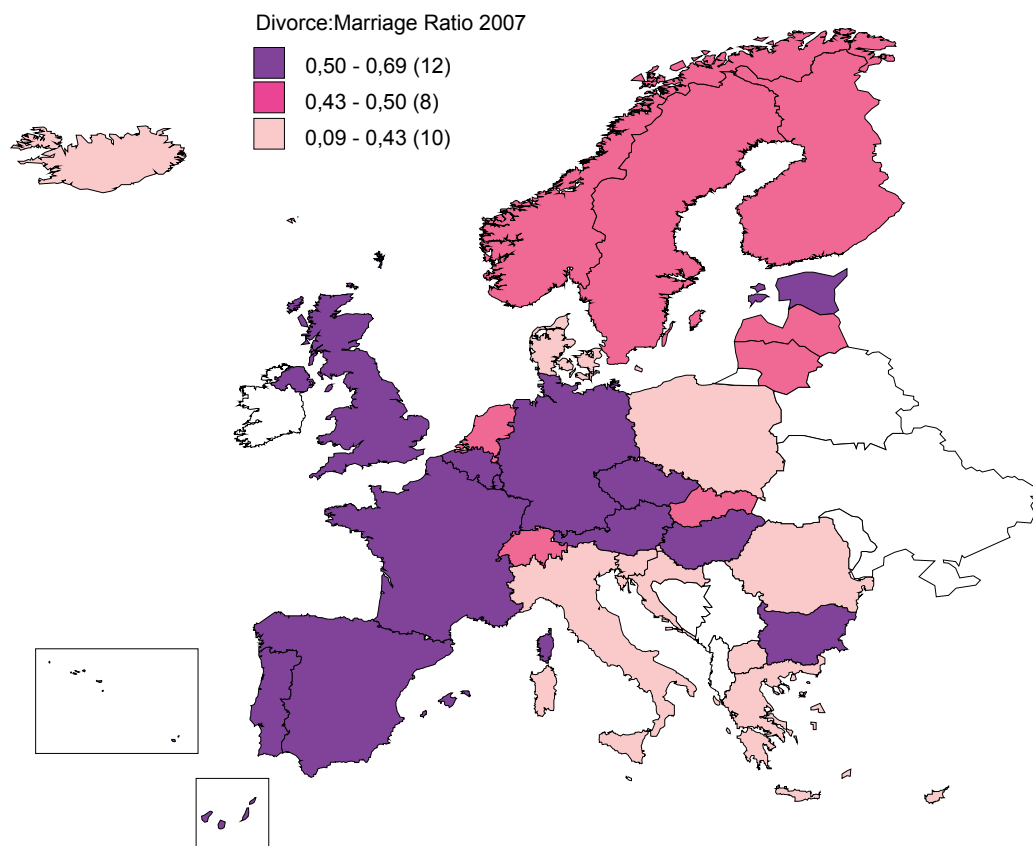
Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat.

Figure 9.- Divorce to marriage ratio, 2005



Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat.

Figure 10.- Divorce to marriage ratio, 2007



Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat.

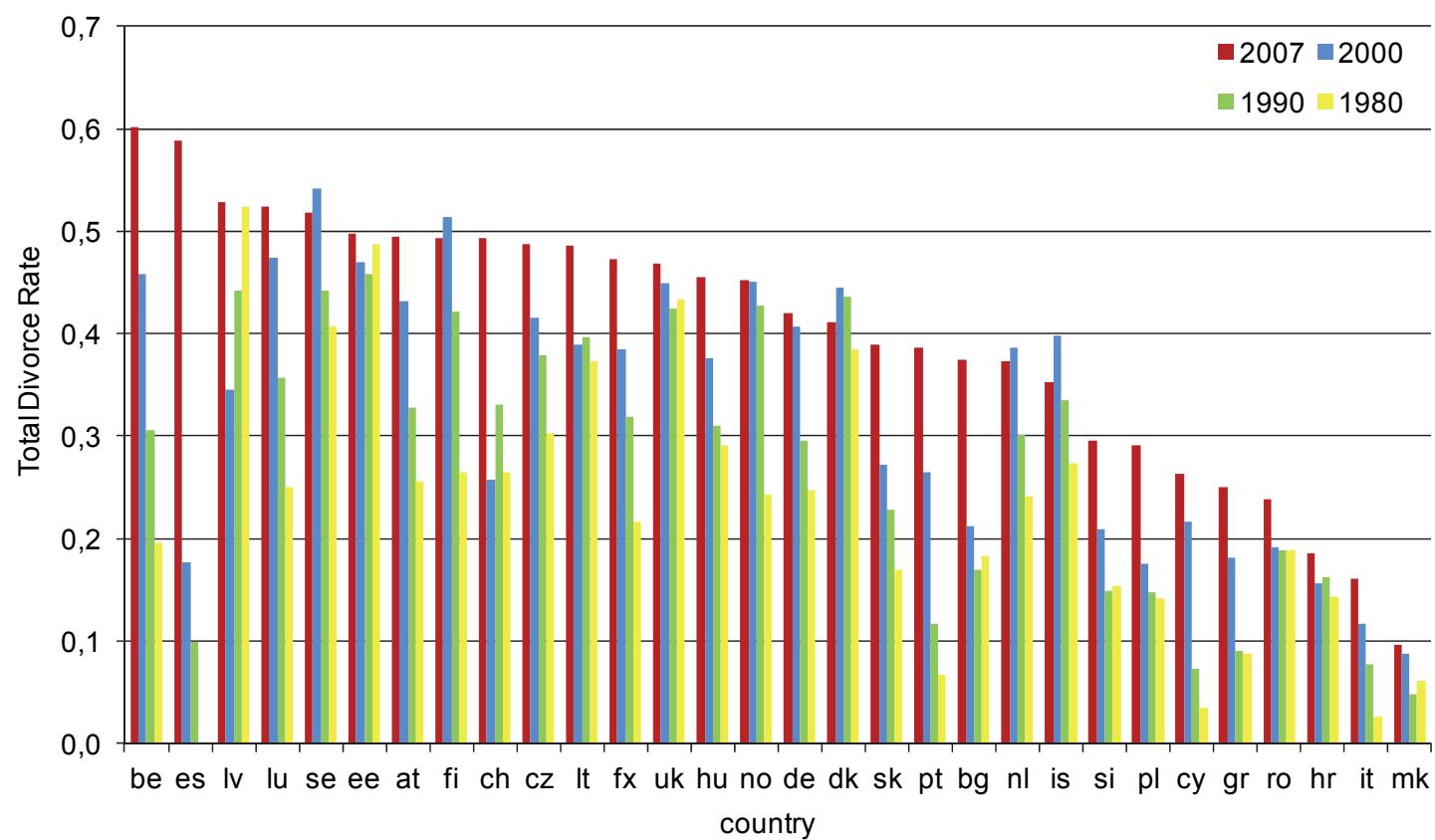
4.1.3.- Total Divorce Rate

Definition: The mean number of divorces per marriage in a given year.

Description of results: A more stable divorce indicator than the crude divorce rate is the total divorce rate. Although it is a synthetic indicator (i.e. a divorce rate of a hypothetical generation subjected at each year of marriage duration to current marriage conditions) the denominator is closer to the real population at risk as the marriage cohort is used (although it still excludes mortality and migration among members of those marriage cohorts).

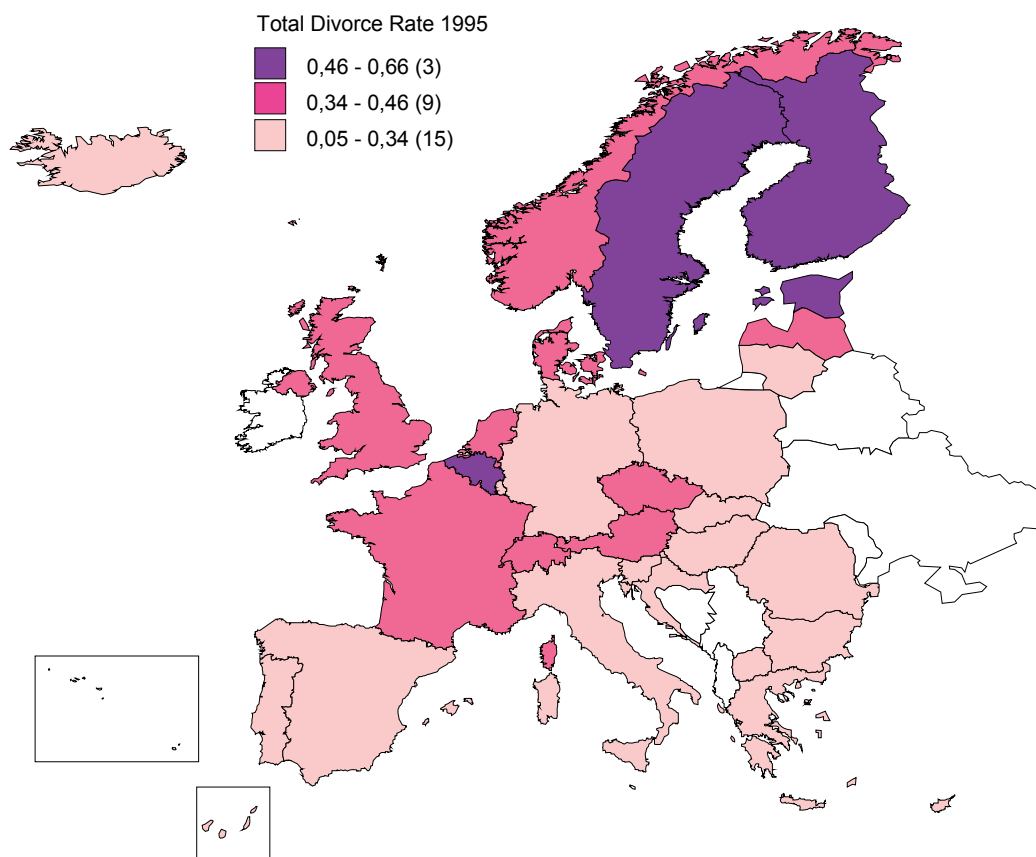
The first observation that can be made from the results is that all countries have experienced an increase in the total divorce rate since 1980, although with differences in intensities between countries. Indeed, Estonia, Latvia and Denmark who already recorded high levels of divorce in 1980 and Romania, Croatia and Macedonia who recorded low levels during the same time, observed only slightly higher levels 27 years later with few fluctuation in between the two periods. On the other hand, a number of countries experienced very high increases. For instance, according to the divorce structure by marital duration in 2007 one can expect that almost six out of every 10 marriages will end in divorce in Spain. This was 4 more than in the year 2000 and in 2007 was second only to Belgium. Other countries where more than half of all marriages can be expected to end in divorce are Sweden, Luxembourg and Latvia, with ten more countries above 45%.

Figure 11.- Total divorce rate, 1980, 1990, 2000 y 2007



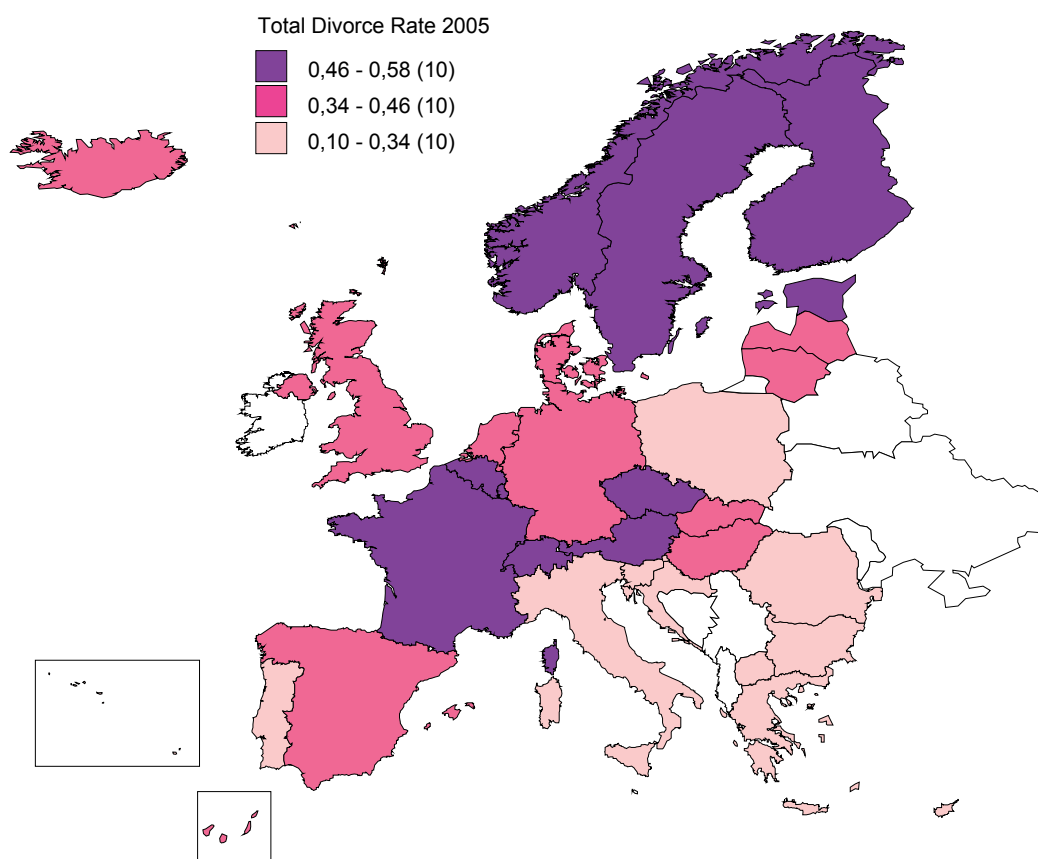
Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat.

Figure 13.- Total divorce rate, 1995



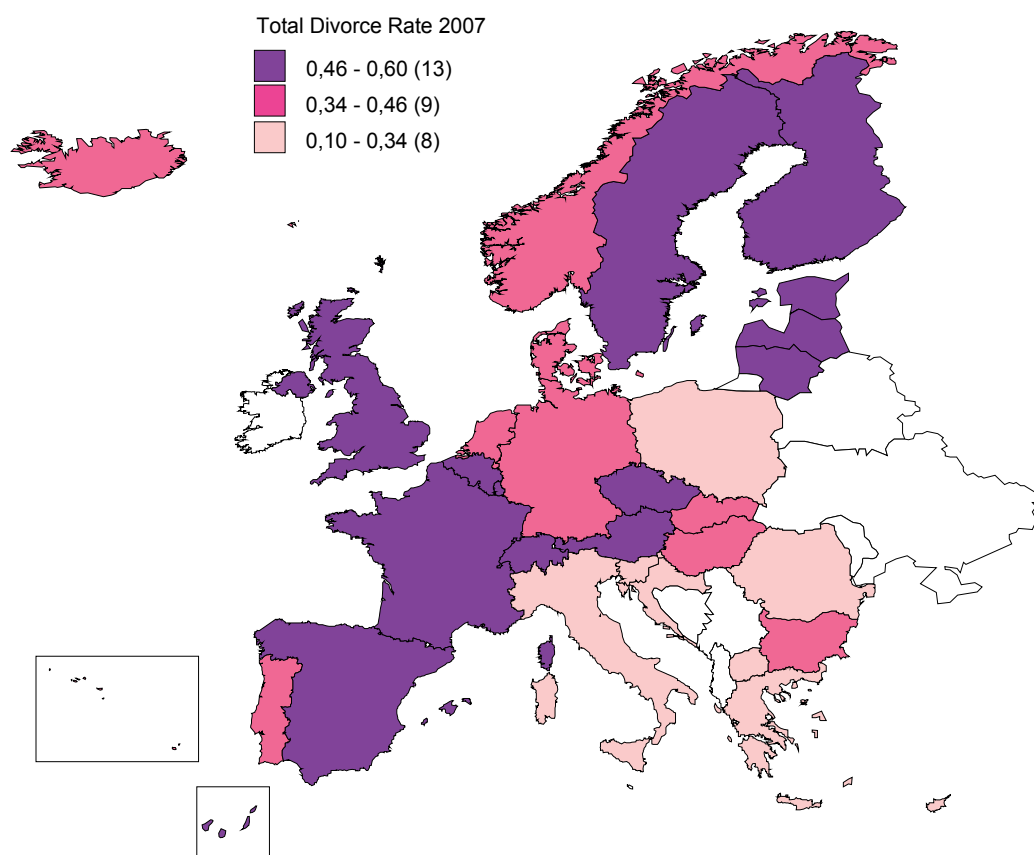
Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat.

Figure 14.- Total divorce rate, 2005



Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat.

Figure 15.- Total divorce rate, 2007



Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat.

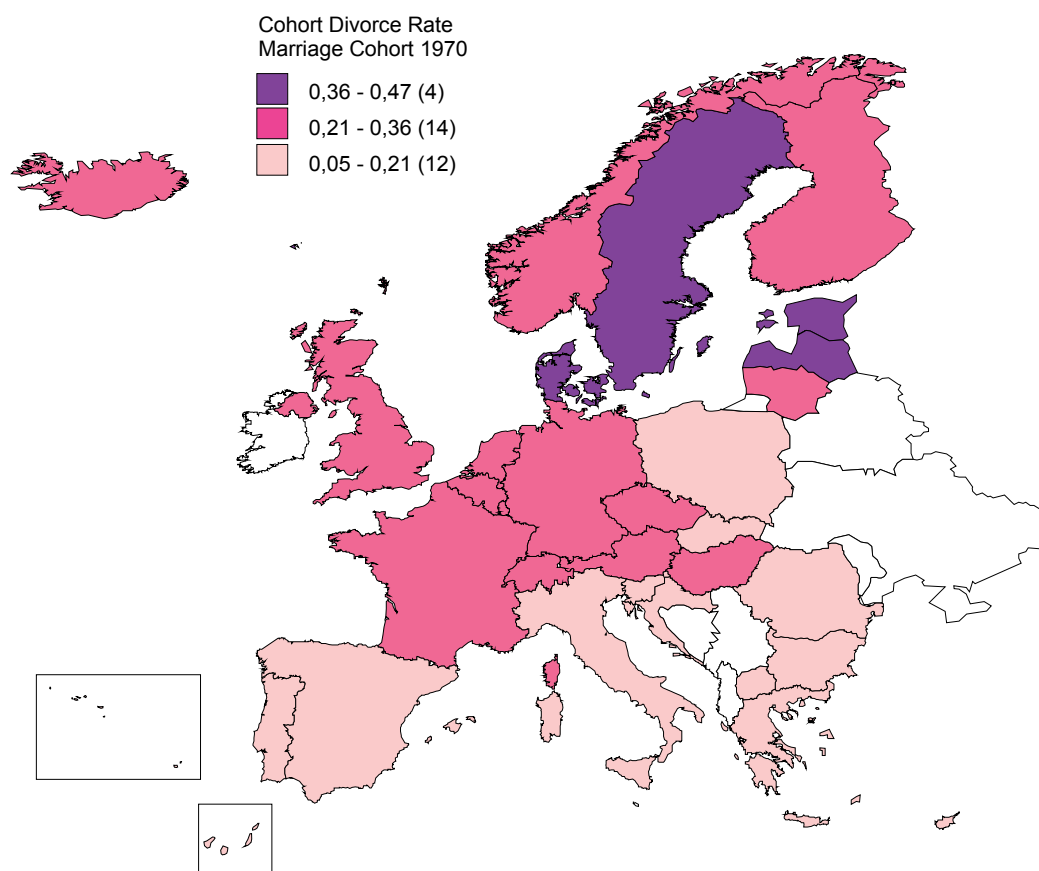
4.1.4.- Cohort Divorce Rate

Definition: The sum of the divorce rates by duration of marriage calculated for n calendar years for a marriage cohort.

Description: Just as the cohort fertility rate is a more stable indicator than the period fertility rate, the same can be said with regard to cohort versus the period divorce rates. As is shown by the 1970 and 1980 maps, the geographical pattern of cohort divorce rates is little different for the two cohorts and quite homogeneous: northern and western Europe have the highest rates and eastern and southern Europe the lowest rates in both instances. As cohorts are analysed rather than chronological time, legislative or acute economic changes, which tend to be period-specific will have more effect on period indicators than on cohort indicators.

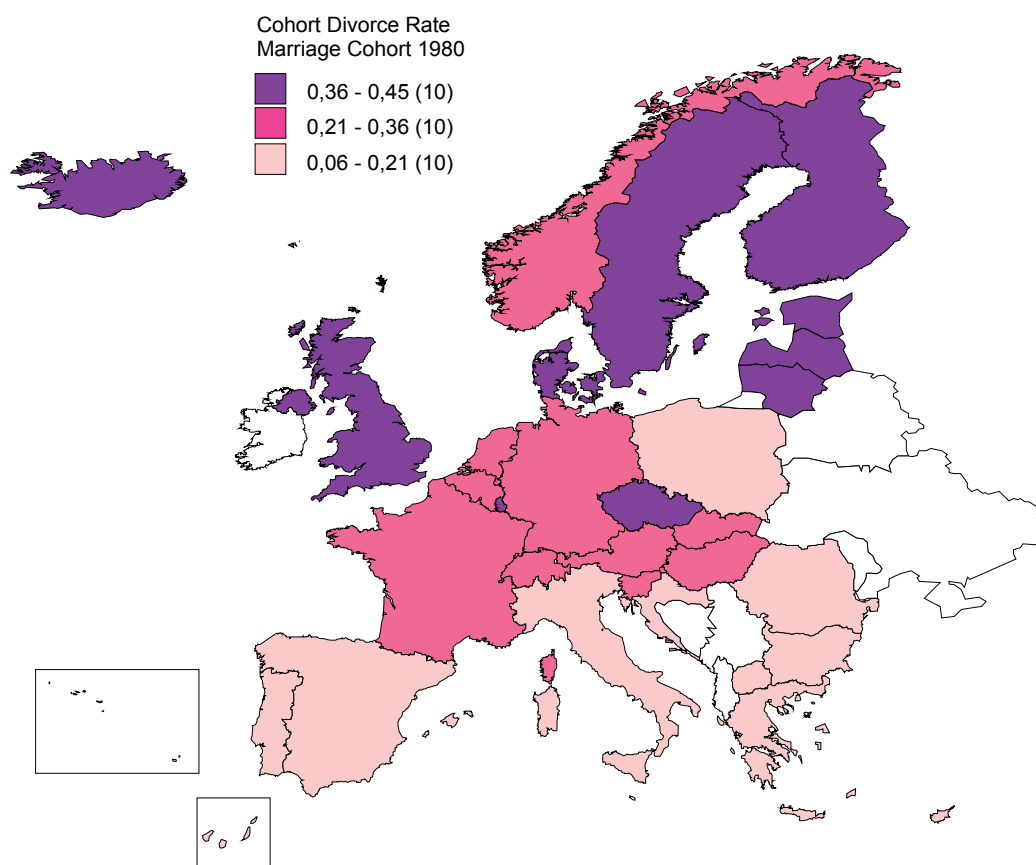
Results showed that in all but Estonia, Latvia and Poland the divorce rate increased between the 1970 and 1980 cohorts even though individuals from older cohort have been longer exposed to a possible break-up than those from younger ones.

Figure 16.- Proportion of marriages dissolved by divorce. Marriage cohort 1970



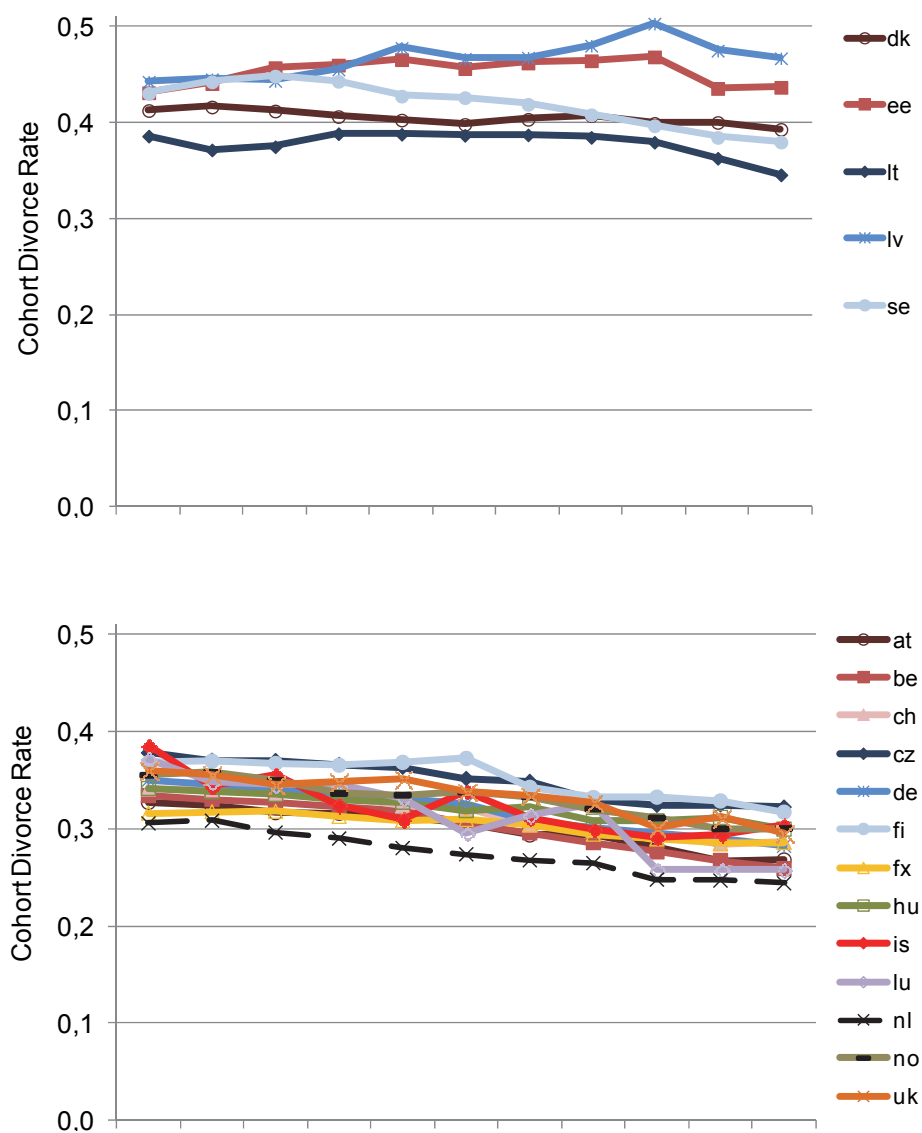
Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat.

Figure 17.- Proportion of marriages dissolved by divorce. Marriage cohort 1980

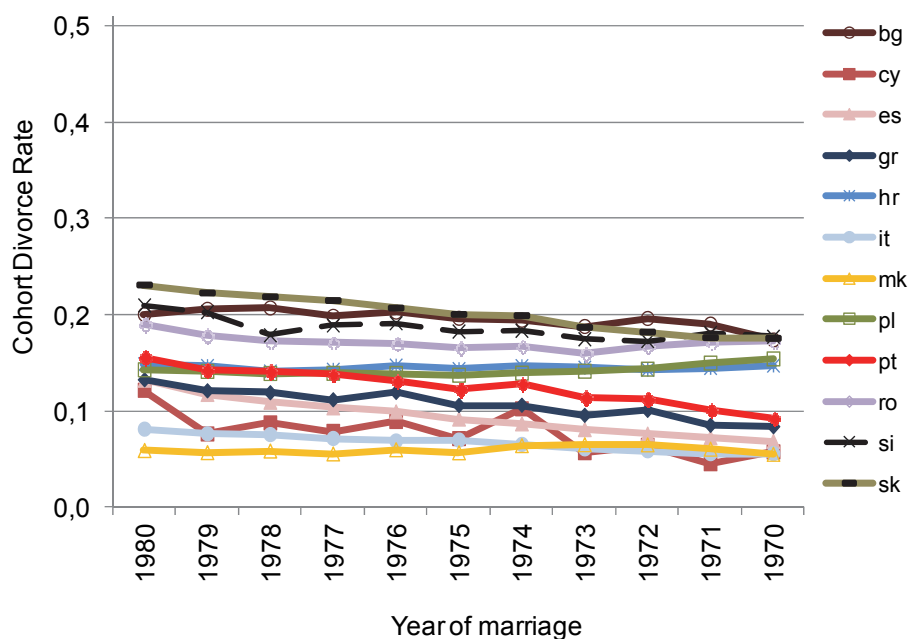


Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat.

Figure 18.- Proportion of marriages dissolved by divorce by marriage cohort 1970-80



(Continues)



Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat

4.1.5.- Number of divorced men per 100 divorced women by age

Definition: Sex ratio of the divorced population (aged x) at time t

Description: This cross-sectional indicator informs on the gender asymmetry related to divorce: causes and consequences of union disruption impact differently upon men than upon women. The overall observation from the figures below is that there are fewer divorced men than divorced women, irrespective of age-group or country and that the pattern is \cap -shaped: the ratio is most skewed among younger adults and the elderly. This is because men are more likely to remarry (or to die) and at a faster rate than women.

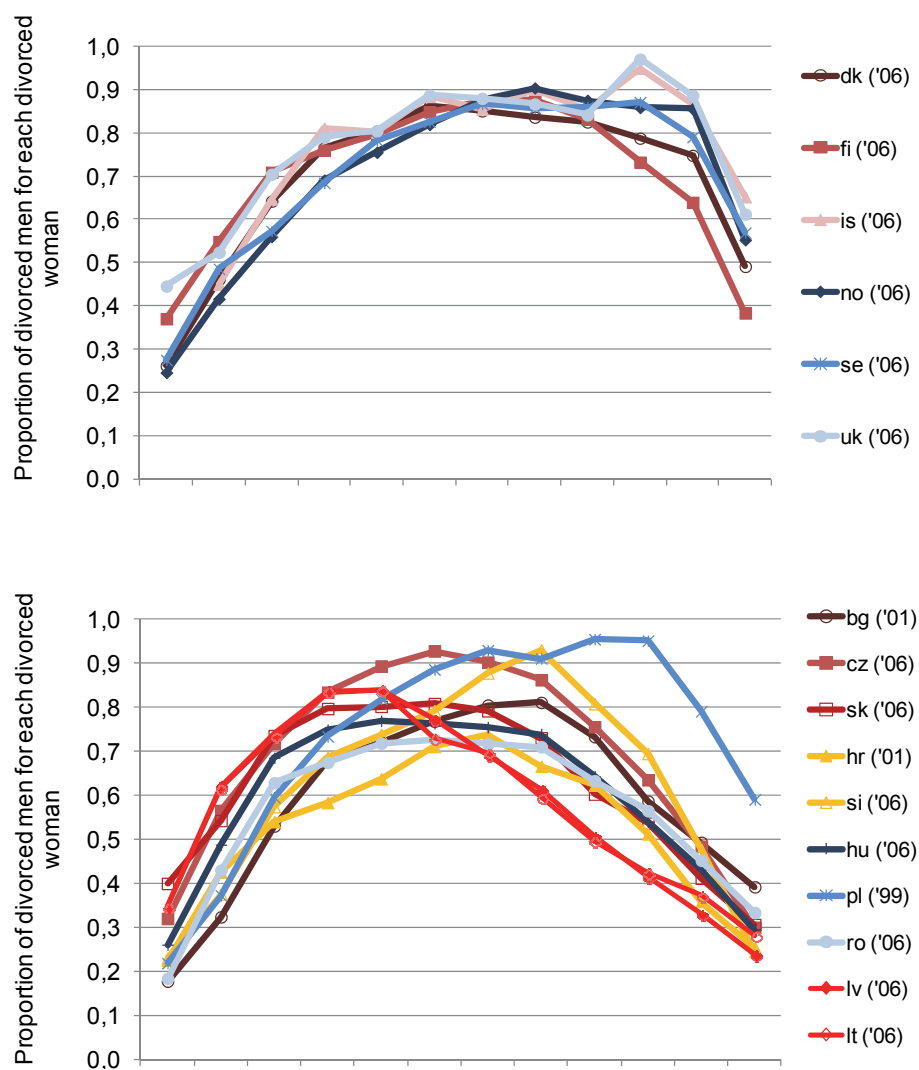
This is not to say that there are no changes over time or differences between countries. As the first three geographically grouped line-graphs show, the ratio is closest to 1 at middle

age (40-54) in Belgium and Germany and is lowest in Spain, followed by Croatia and Italy. Moreover, apart from the similarity between the Nordic countries up to the age of 64, there is no real geographic pattern in the age-distribution of the sex ratio of the divorced population. Only if we consider several bordering countries or former republics of a country we observe similar patterns (e.g. Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg; Romania and Hungary; and Latvia and Lithuania), though there are some notable exceptions (the Czech and Slovak Republics; Slovenia and Croatia; and the Netherlands that shows more similarities with France and Switzerland than with its neighbours Belgium and Germany).

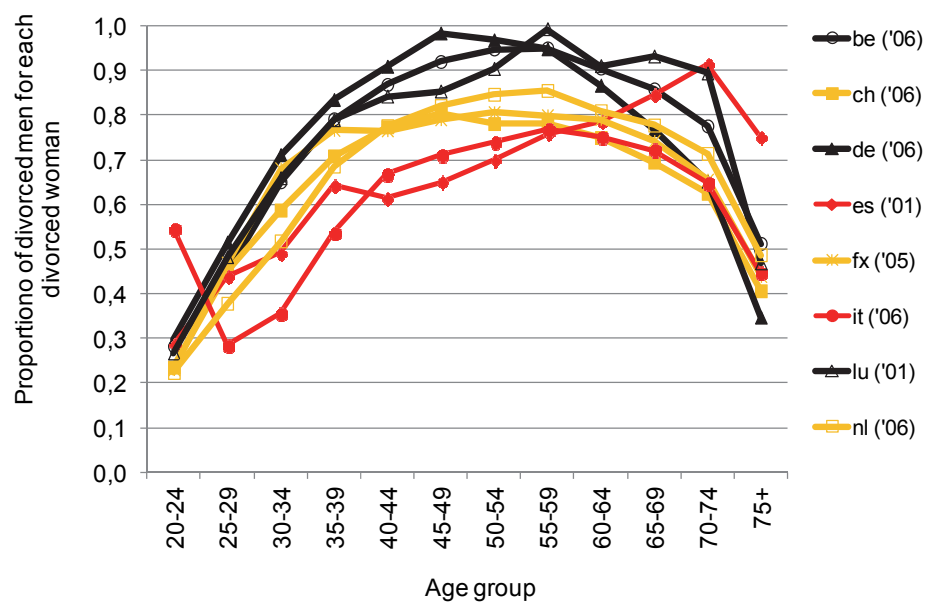
The second set of graphs show how these age-specific sex ratios changed over time for Germany, France, Hungary and Norway. Particularly in Germany and to a lesser extent in France, older ages observed progressively higher sex ratios with time. For instance, while in 1991 there were still almost 3 times as many divorced women than men aged 65-69, in 2006 this was less than 1,3 times. In Hungary and Norway some reduction in the sex gap appears only to have taken place between 1996 and 2001 and only from the 55-59 year age group, while sex ratios of the divorced population stock actually increased slightly among the youngest age groups. Finally, the case of Spain and Poland appears peculiar as the lowest sex ratio was recorded for a higher age group than in the other countries. This may be due to the fact that, until relatively recently, divorce was uncommon there (or even illegal as in the case of Spain), particularly among the elderly.

The last figures show the geographical differences of the sex ratios for three specific age groups: 30-34, 50-54 and 70-74. Only few countries maintain the same relative position in each age group: Croatia, with all three sex ratios in the lowest category, France with middle category ratios and the UK with ratios always in the top third. Conversely, there are countries where sex differences in the divorced population are high (i.e. a low ratio) among 30-34 year olds compared to other countries while among 70-74 year olds the sex ratio is close to one (e.g. Spain) or where the opposite pattern is observed (e.g. Latvia and Lithuania).

Figure 19.- Sex ratio of the divorced population by age. 2006 or latest available year

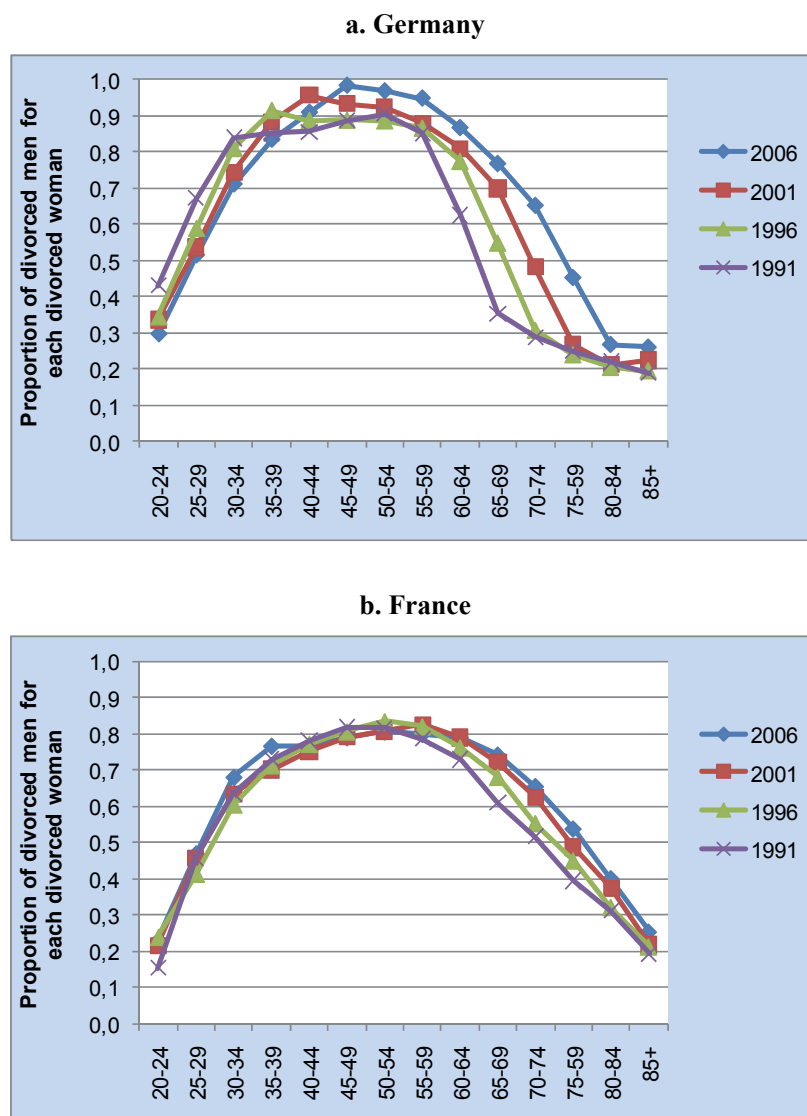


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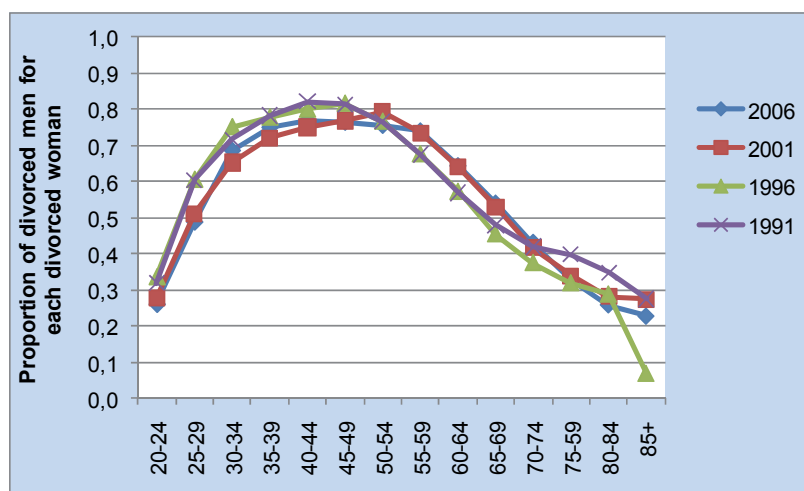
Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat.

Figure 20.- Sex ratio of the divorced population in 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006

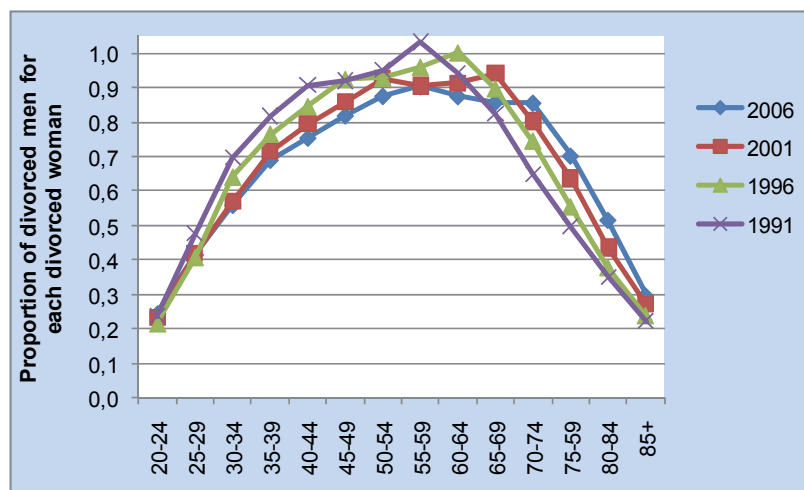


Continues

c. Hungary

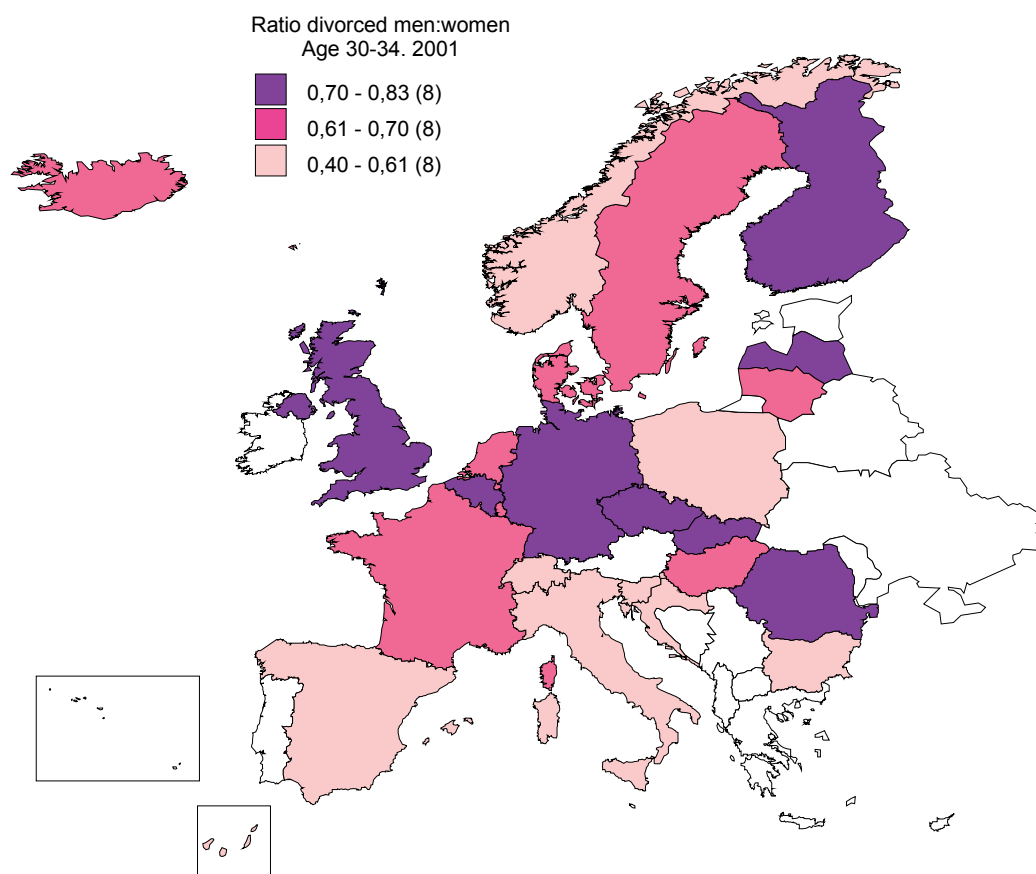


d. Norway



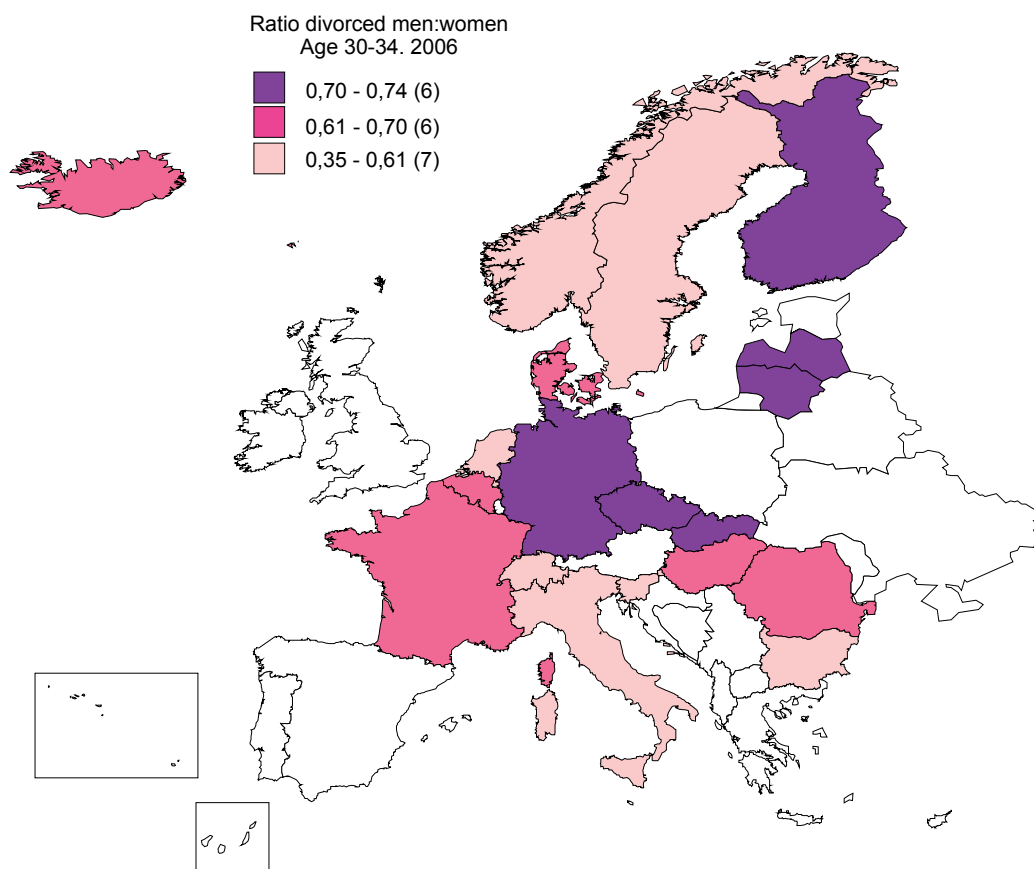
Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat.

Figure 21.- Sex ratio of the divorced population aged 30-34 in 2001



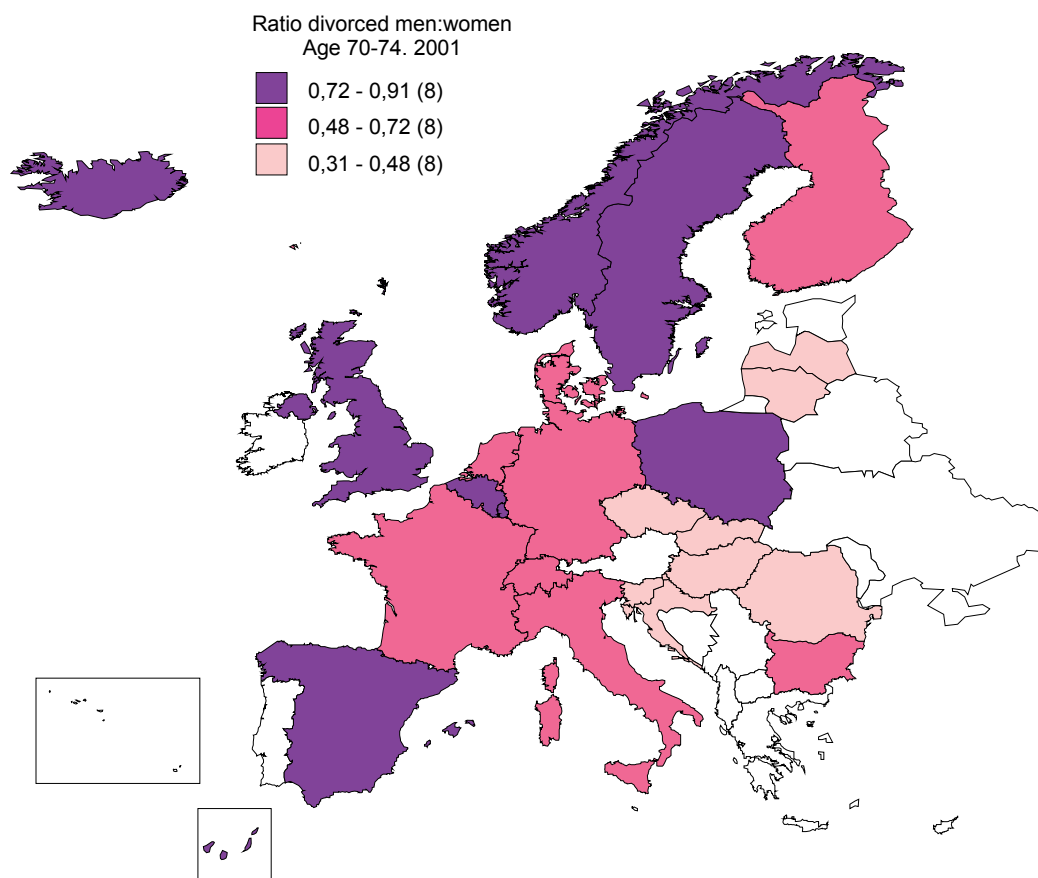
Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat.

Figure 22.- Sex ratio of the divorced population aged 30-34 in 2006



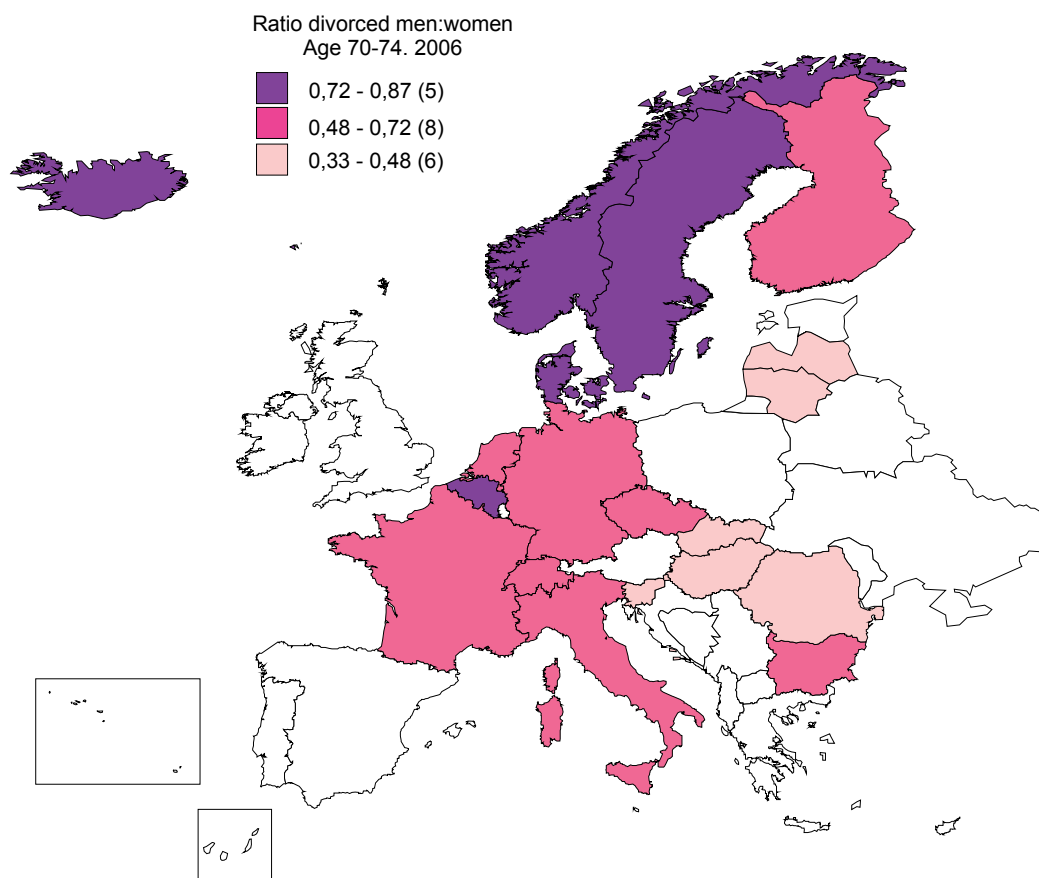
Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat.

Figure 23.- Sex ratio of the divorced population 70-74 in 2001



Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat.

Figure 24.- Sex ratio of the divorced population aged 70-74 in 2006



Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat.

Note: In the 2001 maps, the data for Poland were of 1999. In the 2006 maps, the data for France were of 2005.

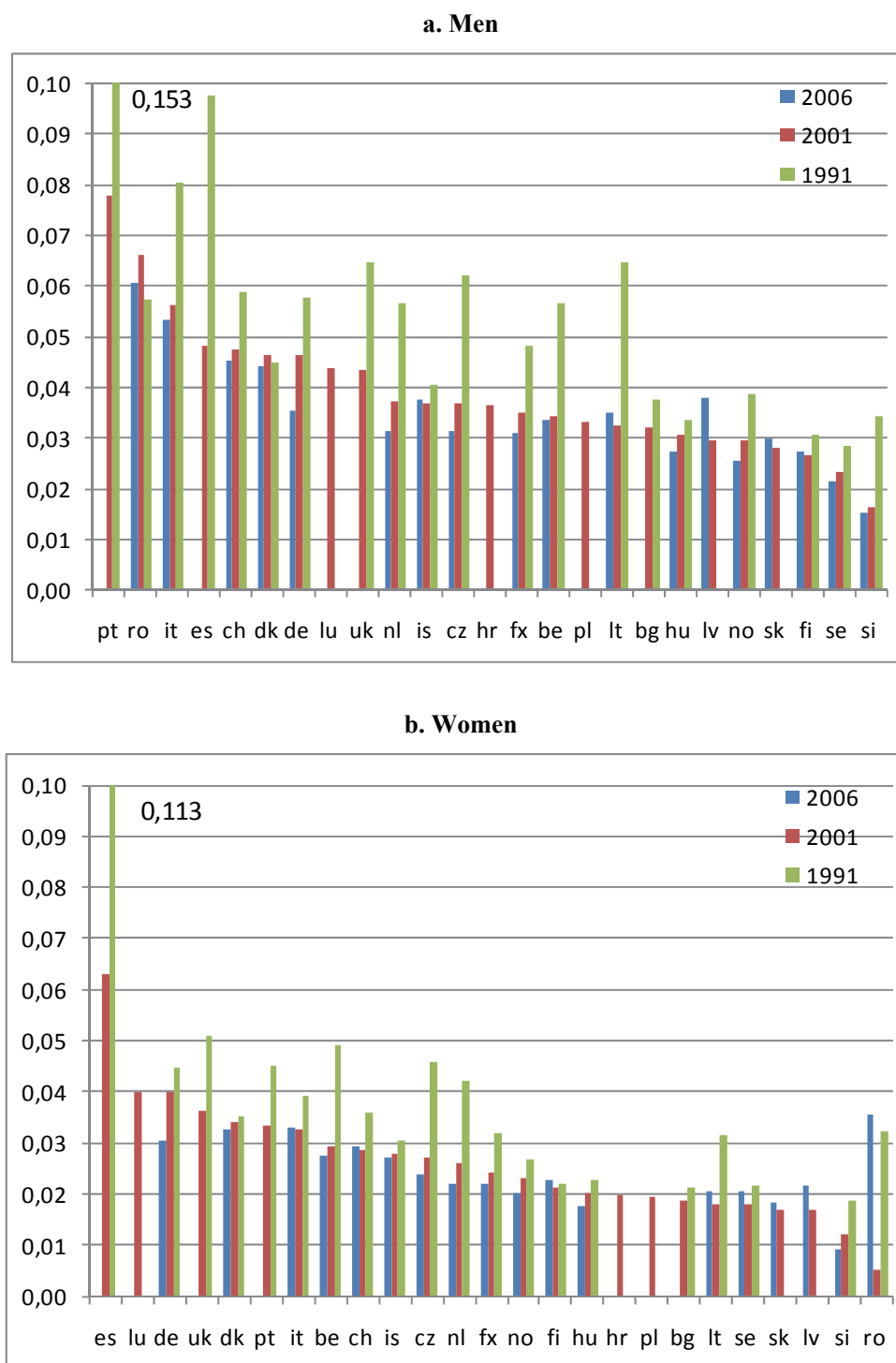
4.2.- Repartnering indicators

4.2.1.- Marriage rates of divorced persons (by sex)

Definition: The number of remarriages of divorced men/women in relation to the average male/female divorced population.

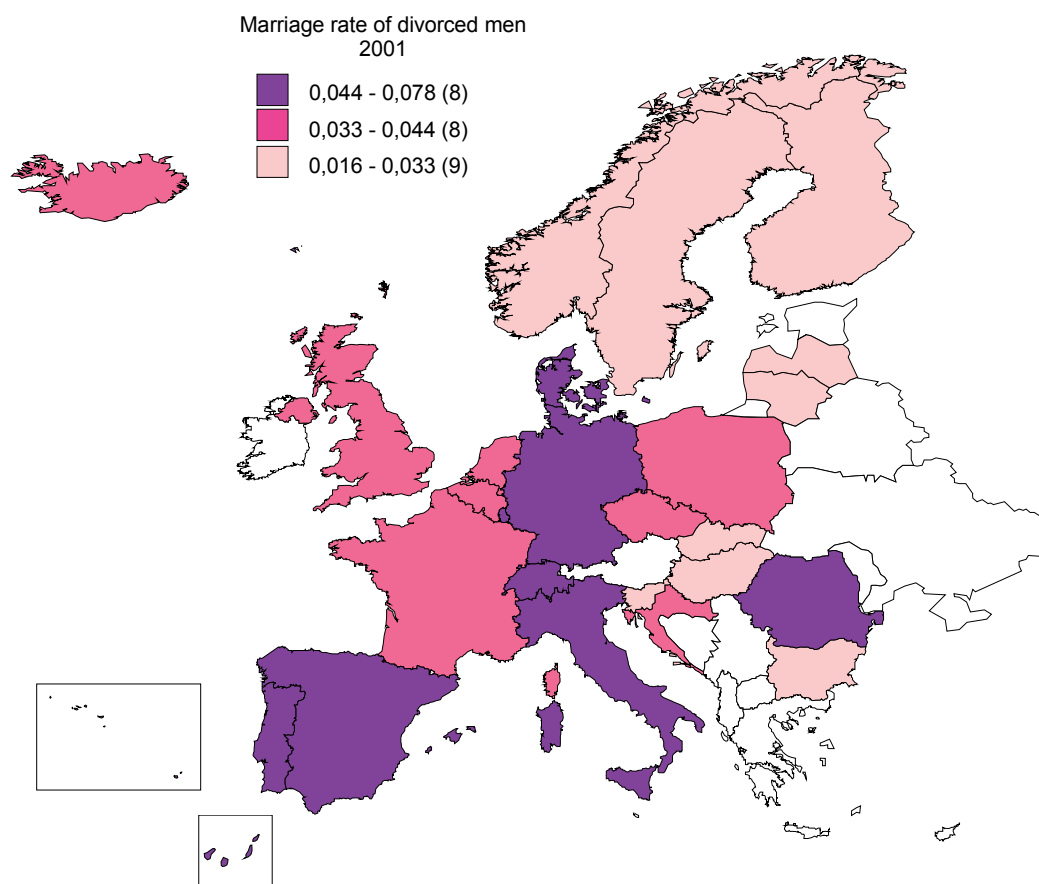
Description: While divorce has increased over the last decades, this cannot be said about remarriage rates of the divorced population, although the decline was most notable in the 1990s. Results also show that remarriage rates are higher for men than for women and that for the three time points analysed the highest remarriage rates are observed in catholic Europe, Germany and Denmark and the lowest in Scandinavia and the Baltic countries. It would therefore appear that in countries that have observed high levels of divorce for many decades remarriage is not a necessary or preferred option for repartnering divorcees.

Figure 25.- Marriage rates of divorced persons by sex, 1991, 2001 and 2006



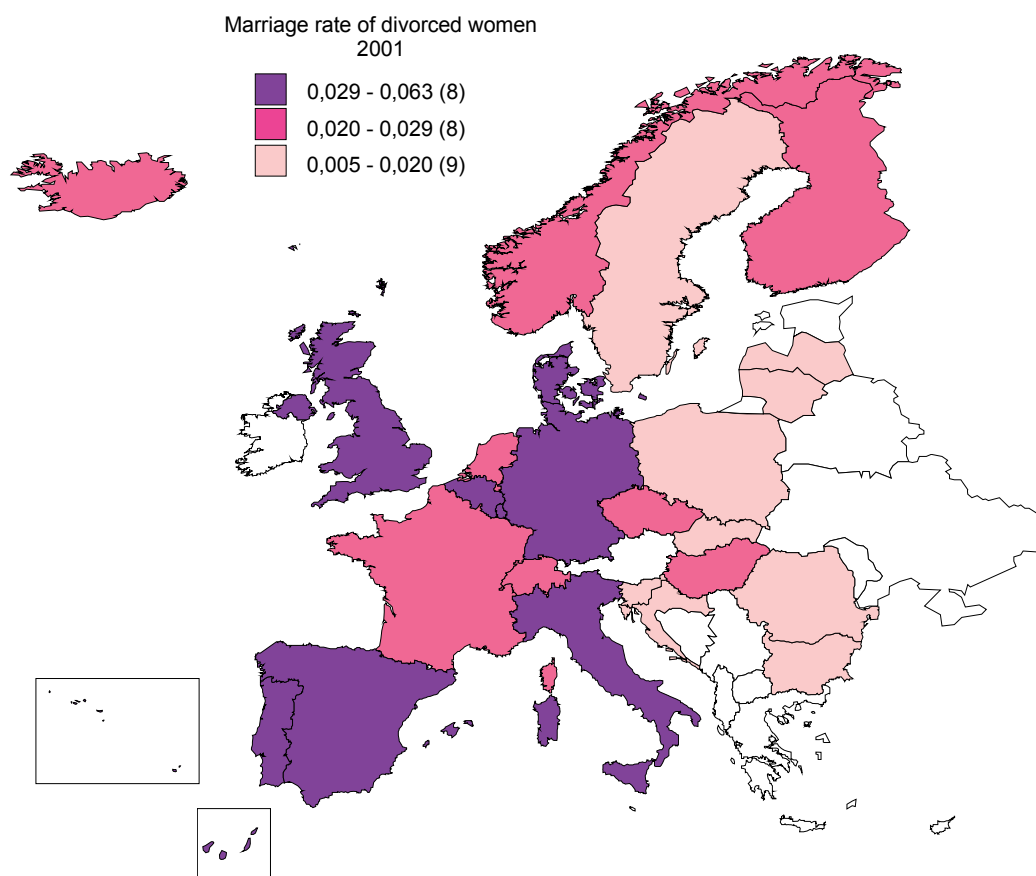
Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes.

Figure 26.- Marriage rates of divorced men, 2001



Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes.

Figure 27.- Marriage rates of divorced women, 2001



Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes.

4.2.2.- Marriages of divorcees as a proportion of all marriages

Definition: Proportion of remarriages of divorced men/women in relation to all marriages.

Description: Since 1980, the proportion of remarriages of divorced men and women in relation to all marriages has increased substantially. While in the UK, the Nordic and Baltic countries this increase was only marginal during the last decade, in southern countries such as Spain and Portugal the increase was more substantial due to the very small stock of divorcees in the 1980s. Small gender differences can also be observed, the most obvious being that proportions for women are lower in almost each country, although differences are not large.

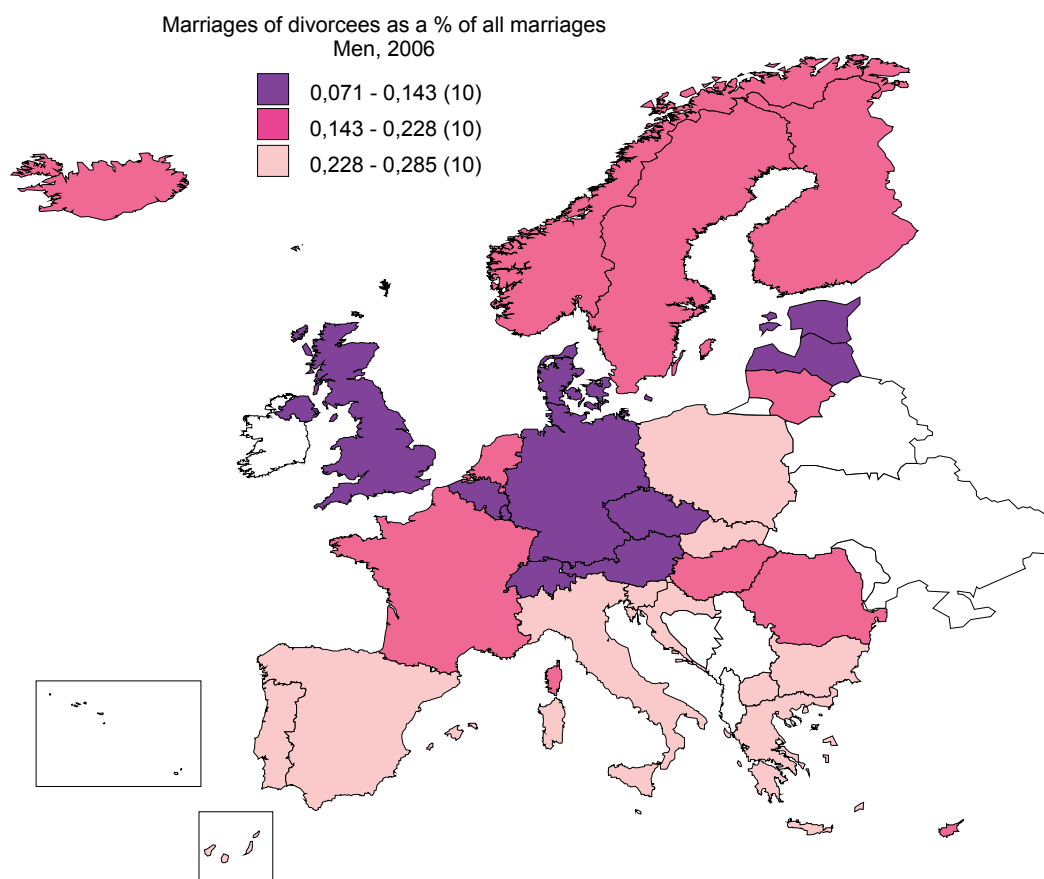
Table 3.- Marriages of divorcees as a proportion of all marriages by sex, 1980, 1996 and 2006

	Men			Women		
	2006	1996	1980	2006	1996	1980
Estonia	0,29	0,29		0,26	0,29	
United Kingdom	0,27 ^c	0,27	0,22	0,27 ^c	0,28	0,21
Belgium	0,27	0,21	0,10	0,26	0,22	0,10
Latvia	0,26	0,25		0,24	0,24	
Luxembourg	0,25	0,19	0,11	0,24	0,18	0,12
Austria	0,25	0,20	0,15	0,25	0,20	0,13
Czech Republic	0,25	0,24	0,20 ^a	0,24	0,23	0,20
Germany	0,25	0,21		0,26	0,23	
Switzerland	0,23	0,19	0,12	0,21	0,17	0,11
Denmark	0,23	0,22	0,22	0,22	0,22	0,21
Lithuania	0,22	0,18		0,19	0,15	
Finland	0,21	0,20	0,13	0,22	0,19	0,12
Hungary	0,21	0,18		0,20	0,16	
Norway	0,21	0,19	0,13	0,20	0,18	0,11
Sweden	0,19	0,27	0,20	0,21	0,26	0,20
France	0,19	0,17	0,13	0,18	0,16	0,11
Netherlands	0,19	0,17	0,12	0,18	0,16	0,10
Iceland	0,18	0,16	0,13	0,16	0,16	0,13
Cyprus	0,16	0,16		0,14	0,15	
Romania	0,14	0,13		0,13	0,11	
Slovakia	0,14	0,09	0,09 ^a	0,12	0,11	0,07 ^a
Portugal	0,14	0,08	0,05	0,12	0,06	0,03
Greece	0,12	0,10	0,06	0,11	0,09	0,04
Bulgaria	0,12	0,11		0,11	0,10	
Spain	0,10	0,06	0,00	0,09	0,04	0,00
Slovenia	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,08	0,08	0,07
Poland	0,09	0,07		0,08	0,06	
Macedonia	0,09	0,05		0,07	0,04	
Croatia	0,08	0,07 ^b		0,08	0,07 ^b	
Italy	0,07 ^d	0,05	0,02	0,07 ^d	0,04	0,01

Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes.

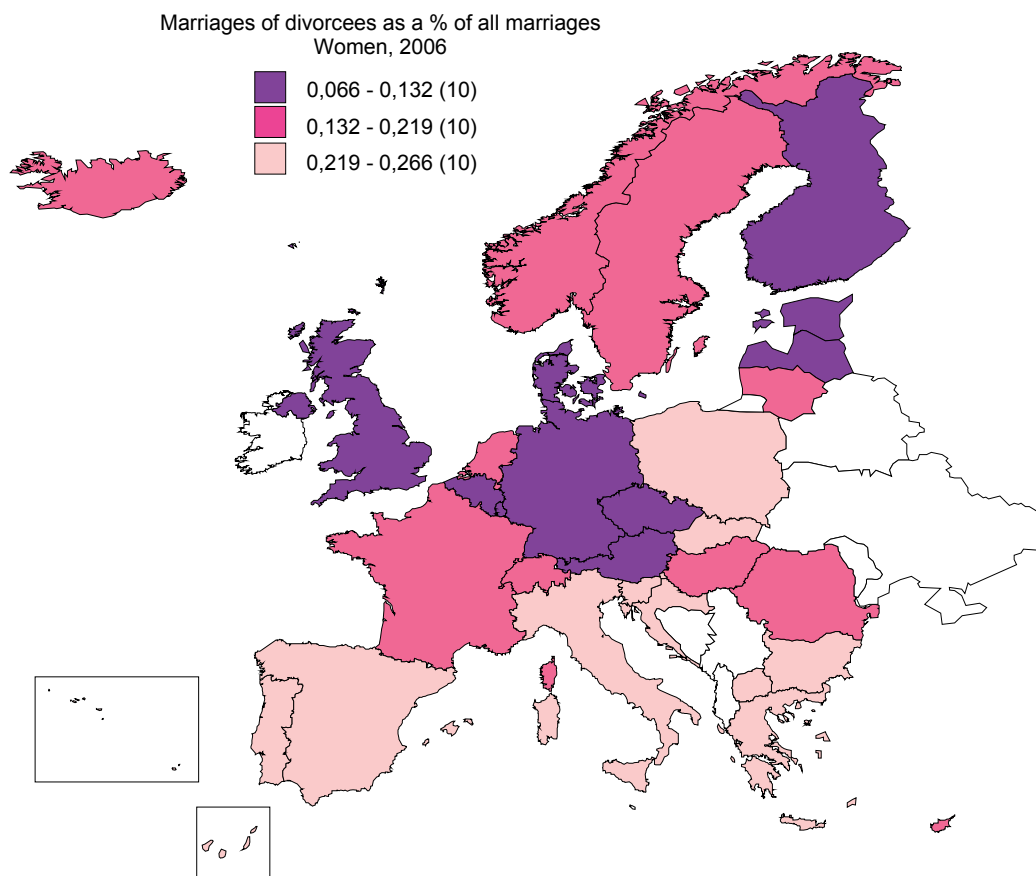
^a 1982; ^b 1997; ^c 2003; ^d 2005.

Figure 28.- Marriage of divorced men as a proportion of all marriages, 2006*



Source and notes*: See Table 2.2.1.

Figure 29.- Marriage of divorced women as a proportion of all marriages, 2006*



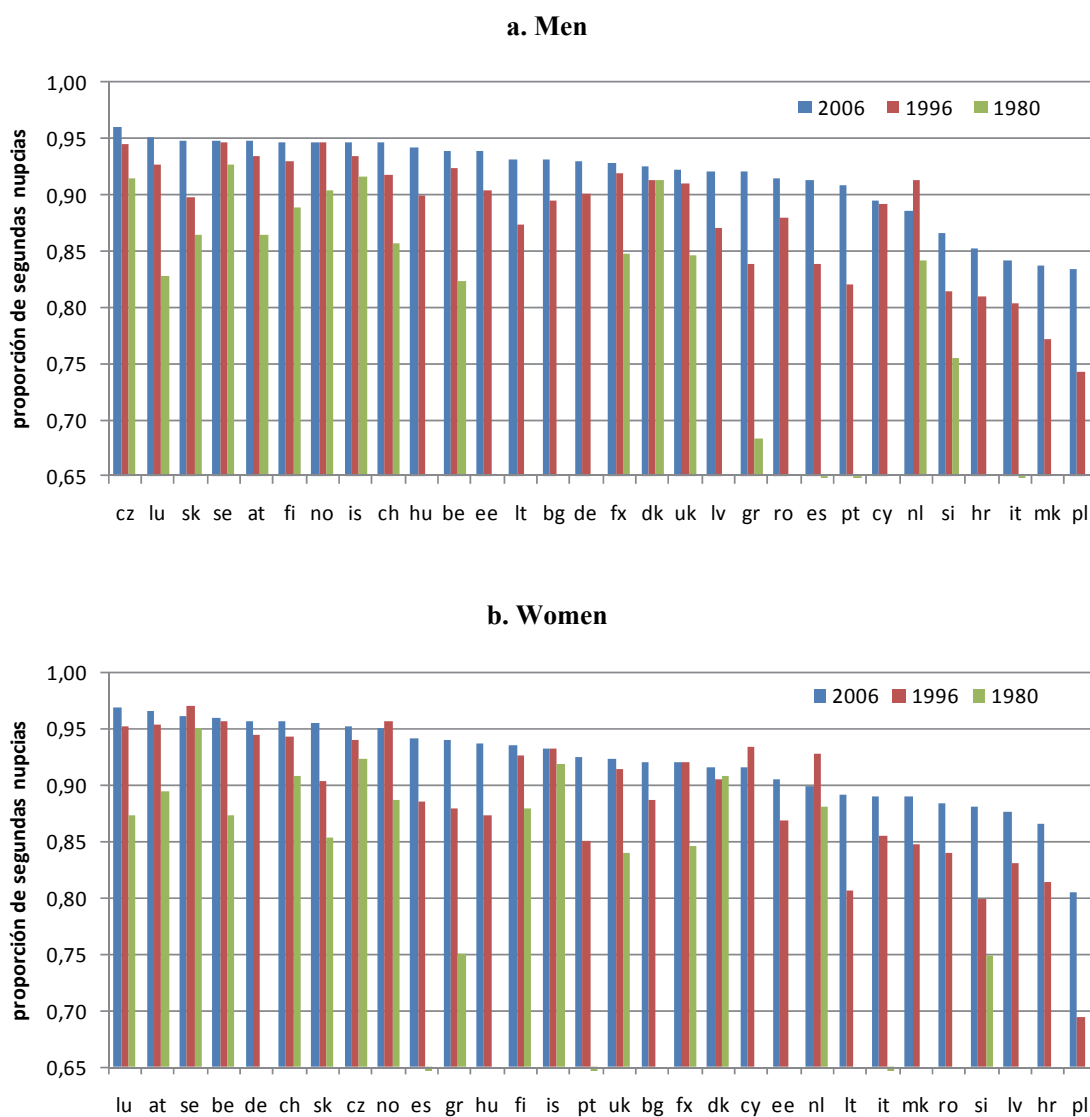
Source and notes*: See Table 2.2.1.

4.2.3. - Marriages of divorced persons as a proportion of all second marriages

Definition: The proportion of remarriages of divorced men/women in relation to all remarriages (i.e. that of divorced and widowed persons).

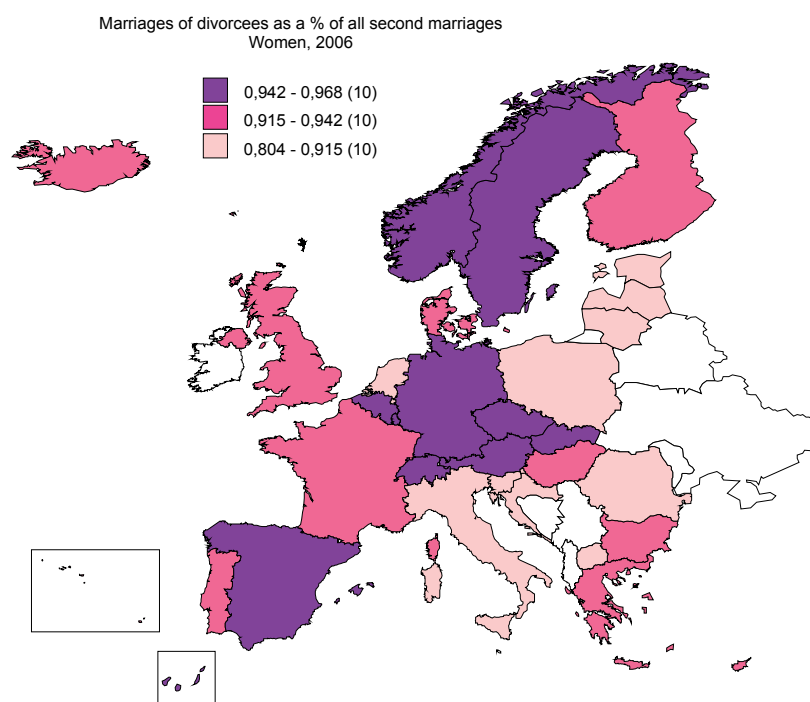
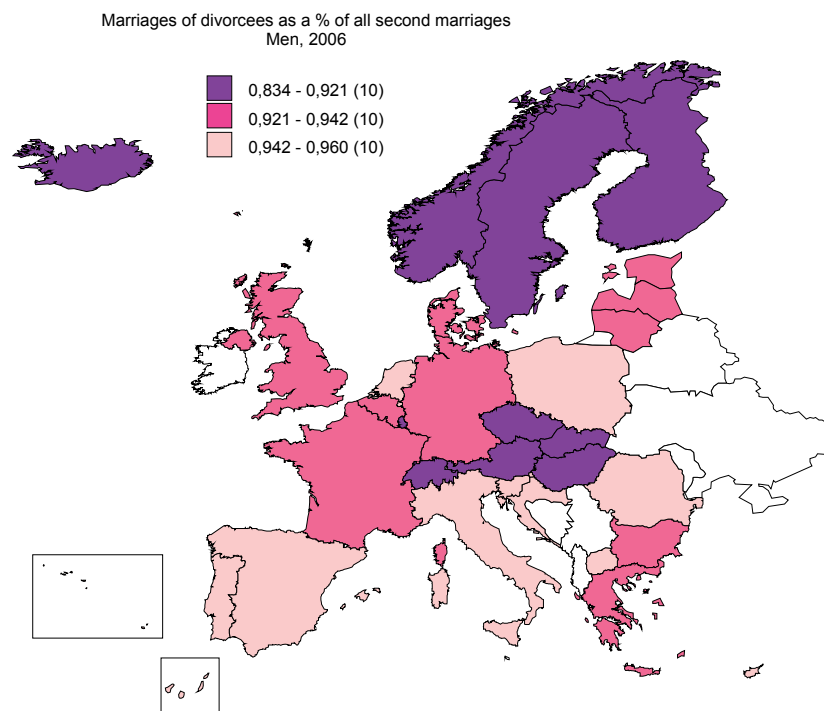
Description: As fewer people become widowed at young or middle age due to a rise in life expectancy and it has become socially accepted that divorced persons remarry, the proportion of all remarriages that involves at least one divorced person has continued to increase over the last decades in almost all countries observed. In most Nordic countries as well as in several central and western European countries, this proportion already reached 95% in 1996. In most southern European and Balkan countries, on the other hand, only between 80-85% of all remarriages were of persons who were divorced in 2006, although this was significantly higher than ten years earlier (unfortunately, few data could be obtained for 1980). The proportion is slightly higher for women than for men as widowers are still more likely to remarry than widows, even though the stock of widows is much lower.

Figure 30.- Marriages of divorced as a proportion of all second marriages by sex, 1980, 1996 and 2006



Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes.

Figure 31.- Marriages of divorced as a proportion of all second marriages, 2006



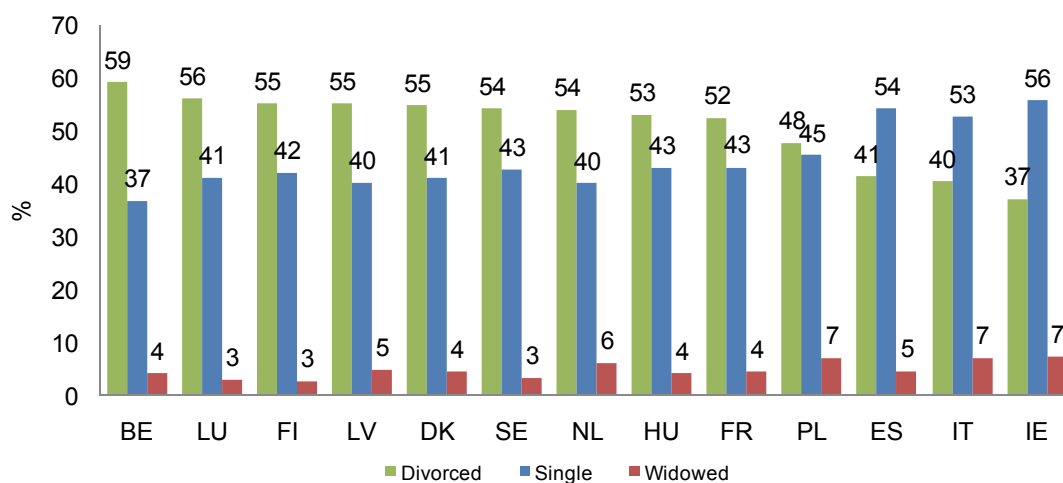
Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes.

4.2.4.- Marriages of divorced by marital status of the spouse

Definition: The proportion of marriages of divorced men/women by the marital status of the spouse (heterosexual marriages only).

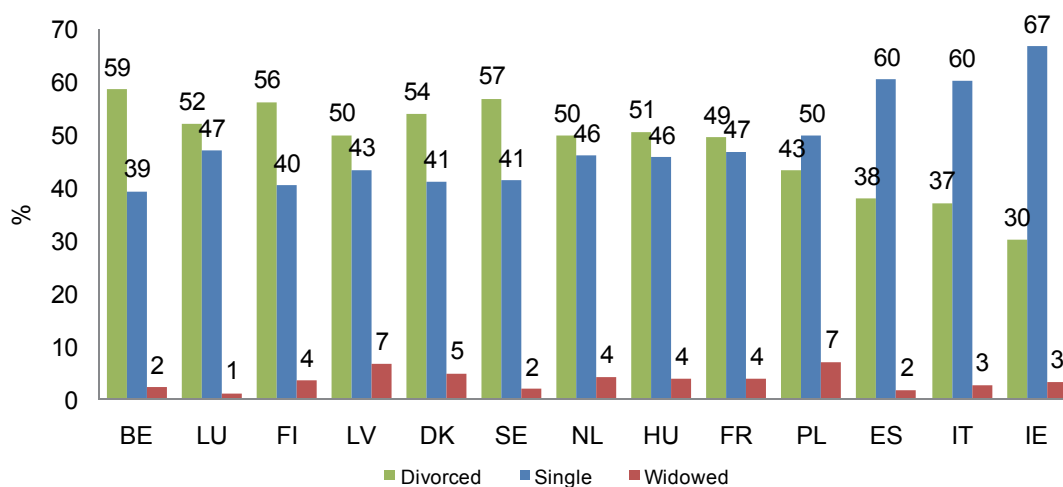
Description: The majority of divorced men and women who remarry do so with someone who is also divorced (between 50 and 60% of the total), followed by singles ($\pm 40\%$) and widows ($\pm 5\%$), with few male-female differences. The exceptions are Spain, Italy and Ireland as not only divorced men but also divorced women are more likely to remarry singles although in the case of men in the case of men the proportions are higher (Poland shows different proportions for men and women).

Figure 32.- Marriages of divorced women according to husband's previous marital status (% of total)



Data source: National statistical institutes (websites and personal communication).

Figure 33.- Marriages of divorced men according to wife's previous marital status (% of total)



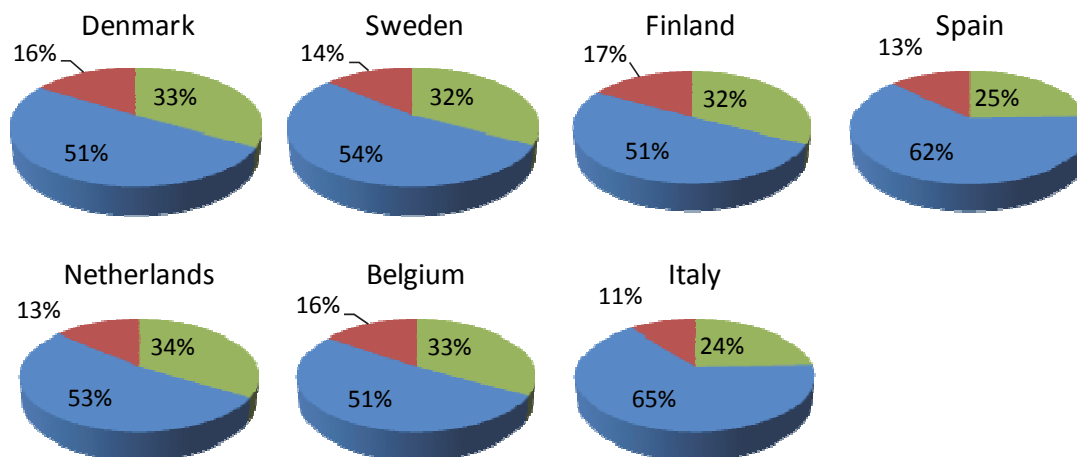
Data source: National statistical institutes (websites and personal communication).

4.2.5.- Age difference at marriage between marriage partners, according to previous marital status

Definition: The proportion of marriages according to age difference by the previous marital status of each spouse (heterosexual marriages only).

Description: Husbands are older than their wives in just over half of the marriages between two divorced persons that took place around 2006 in the five western and northern European countries for which data could be obtained. This increased to about two-thirds in the two southern European countries Italy and Spain. Age differences were often even larger when divorced men married single women as over 70% were older according to the criterion that was used and only about 5% were younger. When divorced men marry widows, men were older than their spouses in 32%-45% of newly-weds in northern and western Europe with a similar proportion being of the same age. The wives were older in the remaining quarter to fifth of the marriages. As regards to Italy and Spain, husbands were older in close to 60% of marriages. Conversely, when divorced women who marry widowers the distribution of age differences is even more skewed as about 60% of the husbands are older. In the two southern European countries this rises to about 80%. Finally, the distribution of age differences is about equal when divorced women marry single men: marriage partners in a third of all marriages are of approximately the same age, in another third the husbands are older and in the remaining third the wives are older. In the case of the latter this rises to 42% in Belgium.

Figure 34.- Divorced women and divorced men

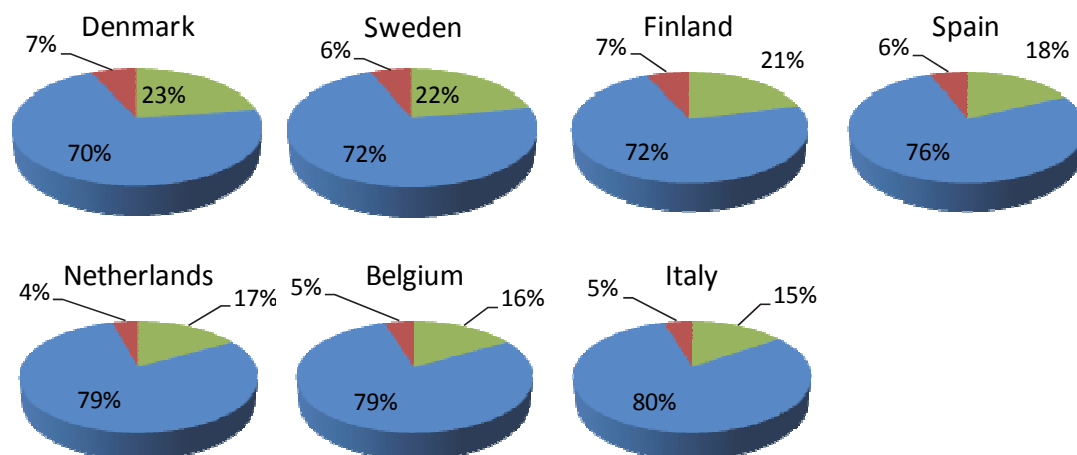


Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes.

Legend: ■ Same age * ■ Husband > Wife ■ Wife > Husband.

Note: * Within same 5 -year age interval.

Figure 35.- Divorced men and single women

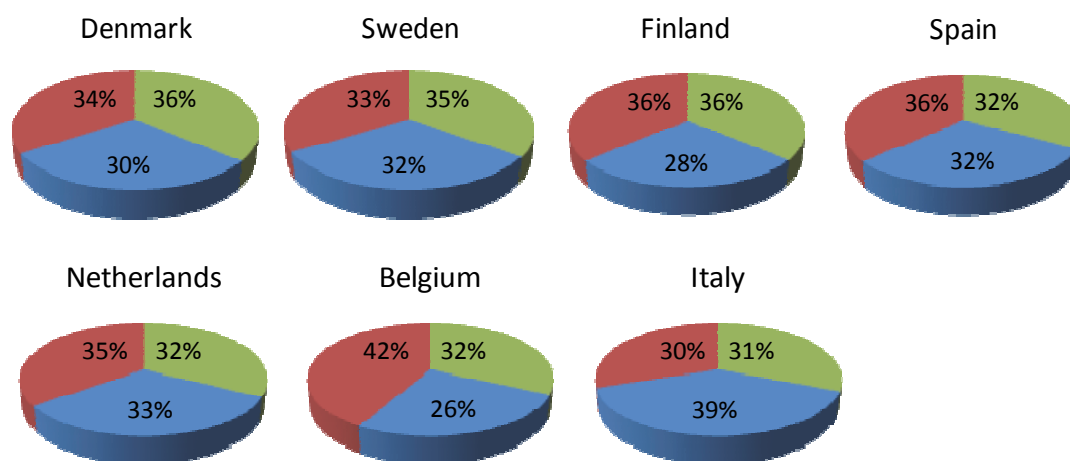


Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes.

Legend: ■ Same age * ■ Husband > Wife ■ Wife > Husband.

Note: * Within same 5 -year age interval.

Figure 36.- Divorced women and single men

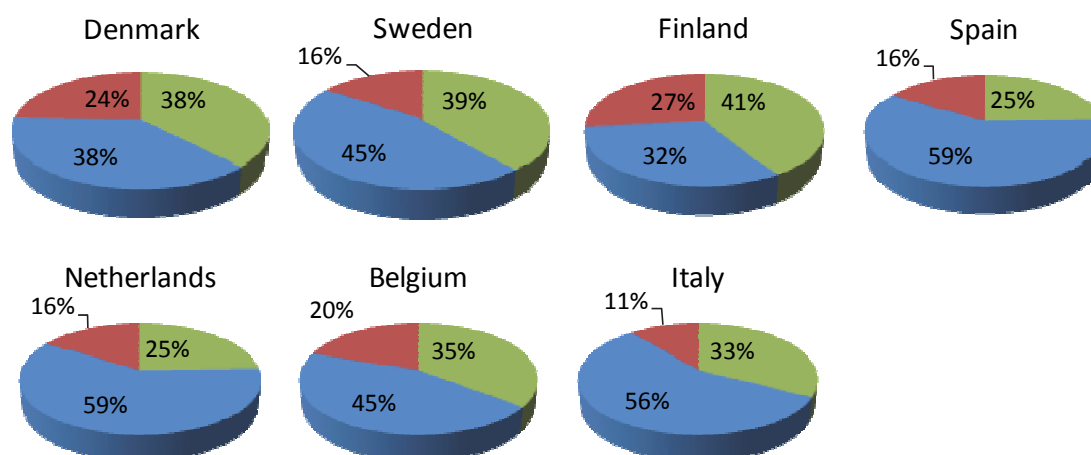


Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes.

Legend: Same age * Husband > Wife Wife > Husband.

Note: * Within same 5 -year age interval.

Figure 37.- Divorced women and widowed men

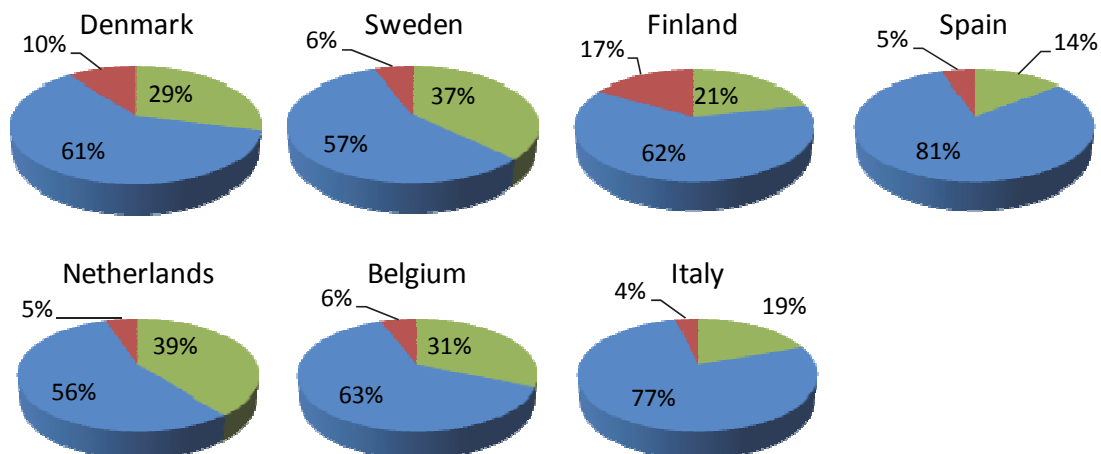


Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes.

Legend: Same age * Husband > Wife Wife > Husband.

Note: * Within same 5 -year age interval.

Figure 38.- Divorced men and widowed women



Source: Calculations based on data from Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes.

Legend: ■ Same age * ■ Husband > Wife ■ Wife > Husband.

Note: * Within same 5 -year age interval.

4.2.6.- Odds of living in a partnership among the divorced (late 20th century)

Definition: An odd is the probability that an event occurs divided by the probability that it does not occur.

Description: Results show that divorced and separated men always have a higher odd of living in a partnership than women with the same marital status. In terms of country differences, the odds ratio is highest for Austria, followed by France and Finland and is closest to one in Hungary, Belgium and Norway. In terms of the sex-specific odds, Slovenian and Austrian males are almost as likely to live with a partner, than without. The lowest odds are observed for Hungary and Germany (respectively 0,40 and 0,45). With respect to separated and divorced women, the odds to live with a partner is about a third for five of the countries, including the three for which the highest male female odds ratio was observed, and about 0,6 for the remaining three (Norway, Belgium and Hungary).

Although no country-analysis was performed due to a lack of sample size for the majority of countries in the FFS, if we would introduce the presence or not of household members, i.e. children or parents, the overall odds to live with partner stays at about 1/3 for separated or divorced women if they have children living with them or not. However, when there are also parents present, the odds are substantially lower. Again, the odds to live with partner is generally higher for men than for women (odds ratio = 1,52), although especially when there are children involved (odds ratio = 4,88). It is highly likely that the children that live with the divorced or separated male are fruit of the new relationship. In addition, not living with parents provokes a higher than average risk of living with a new partner among separated or divorced men, while there is no effect for women.

Table 4.- Odds of living in partnership among divorced and separated men and women

Country	Men	Women	Odds ratio
Austria, 1995-96	0,81	0,29	2,75
France, 1994	0,56	0,30	1,89
Finland, 1989-90	0,56	0,33	1,71
Germany, 1992	0,45	0,30	1,47
Slovenia, 1994-1995	0,88	0,63	1,41
Norway, 1988-89	0,68	0,58	1,18
Belgium, 1991-92	0,65	0,57	1,16
Hungary, 1992-93	0,40	0,36	1,13

Source: FFS data (own calculations).

Table 5.- Odds of living with partner with and without other types of household members

Odds of respondent to live with partner	M	F	Odds ratio	< 10 cases in at least one cell
Overall	0,49	0,32	1,52	No
For those who don't live with children	0,24	0,35	0,70	No
For those who live with children	1,55	0,32	4,88	No
For those who don't live with parents	0,58	0,35	1,67	No
For those who live with parents	0,09	0,09	1,04	No
For those who don't live with children nor parents	0,29	0,39	0,74	No
For those who don't live with children but with parents	0,07	0,05	1,34	Yes
For those who live with children but not with parents	1,72	0,34	5,09	No
For those who live with children and parents	0,26	0,10	2,68	Yes

Source: FFS data (own calculations).

4.2.7.- Rate of entering into a new union

As the FFS data is biographical (retrospective) in nature it also allows the analysis of demographic “events”, in this case entering or not into a new union. Often studied by means of survival analyses is the time it takes for such an event to occur. The resulting survival curve, however, is the inverse, i.e. the proportion of individuals in a population who have survived (i.e. have not repartnered) at time t (set here between 0 and 200 months). Also of interest here is to contrast the rate of entering into a second union between specific individual characteristics, such as gender and age and to ascertain if these differences are statistically significant. The latter can be done by means of a so-called equality test on the survival function distributions. Finally, the median time that it took for persons who had broken up their first serious relationship to enter into a second union was also calculated. Unlike in the previous analysis, all those who have experienced a dissolution in a relationship is used, not only those who are legally separated or divorced.

Description: Figures 3.1.1. to 3.1.6. provide the results of the survival analysis, the test for statistical significance between different characteristics can be found in Table 3.1.1. and the median duration in Table 3.1.2.

A. **Sex:** men are not only more likely to repartner as was previous shown in the odds ratios, they need less time to repartner than women. Only in Belgium and Estonia was this difference not significant. Country differences among men are few: the median duration ranges between 27 months in Slovenia and 40 in Belgium, with the only exception being Spain (61 months). Regarding women, Spain is the only country where fewer than 50% of the women repartner, while it takes about 100 months for the first 50% to do so in France. For the rest of the countries the duration ranged between 40 and 63 months.

B. **Age:** those younger than 25 years of age when their first union dissolved were significantly more likely to re-partner after the breakup of their first union than when it occurred after this age in all countries. In terms of the time it took for the second union to

occur, 50% of the younger respondents in the 10 European countries were in a new relationship within 3 years after the dissolution of the first (with 23 months quickest in Germany and with 54 months slowest in Spain). For respondents older than 25, the average was 5 years, although in France and Spain fewer than half did not experience a second union at all.

C. Cohort differences in the proportion who re-partner are less apparent than what was the case for the aforementioned age differences. The main exception was Hungary where there was a significant difference at the 95% level, although in Austria, Finland, Norway and Spain differences were significant at the 90% level. In terms of the time it took to enter into a second union, 50% of the younger cohort needed less than 45 months (ranging from up to just 32 months in Germany to 87 months in Spain) while the older cohort needed about 10 months more (in Spain less than half repartnered). In the case of Hungary the median time it took for the older cohort was less than for the younger cohort. It appears therefore that post-divorce trajectories are not more likely among younger cohorts than among older ones in the former communist countries.

D. Type of first union. Those who came from a marriage were less likely to form a second union than those previously in a consensual union in Austria, Finland, France, and Norway. In the other countries, no statistical differences could be discerned. In all countries 50% of respondents whose first union was consensual were in a new relationship within 3 and 5 years, with the exception of Spain where the median was 10. The median time in entering a second union after marriage was between 37 months in Estonia and 10 years in France, while in Spain this occurred in just under 50% of cases. If we'd control for the other variables, persons from the FFS countries who came from a consensual union were still slightly, though significantly, more likely to enter a second union than those who were married (see Spijker et al. 2012).

E. First union duration. In all but Norway there was a significant difference in re-partnering according to the duration of the first union. The median time that it took for persons whose first relationship lasted less than 60 months to enter a second union was between 2.5 (Germany) and 5 years (Spain). On the other hand, this ranged between 3.5

years (Estonia) and 11 years (Austria) for longer first unions, while in France and Spain the mean “waiting time” could not be calculated given that only, respectively, 47% and 42% of the respondents entered a second union.

F. Parental status. As a whole, persons who were not yet parents were less likely to enter a second union. In terms of the timing of union entry for the individual countries, in all but Belgium, Estonia and Norway those who had no children from their first relationship started a new relationship on average significantly quicker than those who were parents: the median was around 3 years (Belgium 4 years, Spain 6 years) while for those with children from their first relationship half were in a relationship after 3.0-5.5 years in all but Austria (10 years). In France and Spain it actually occurred in less than 50% of the cases.

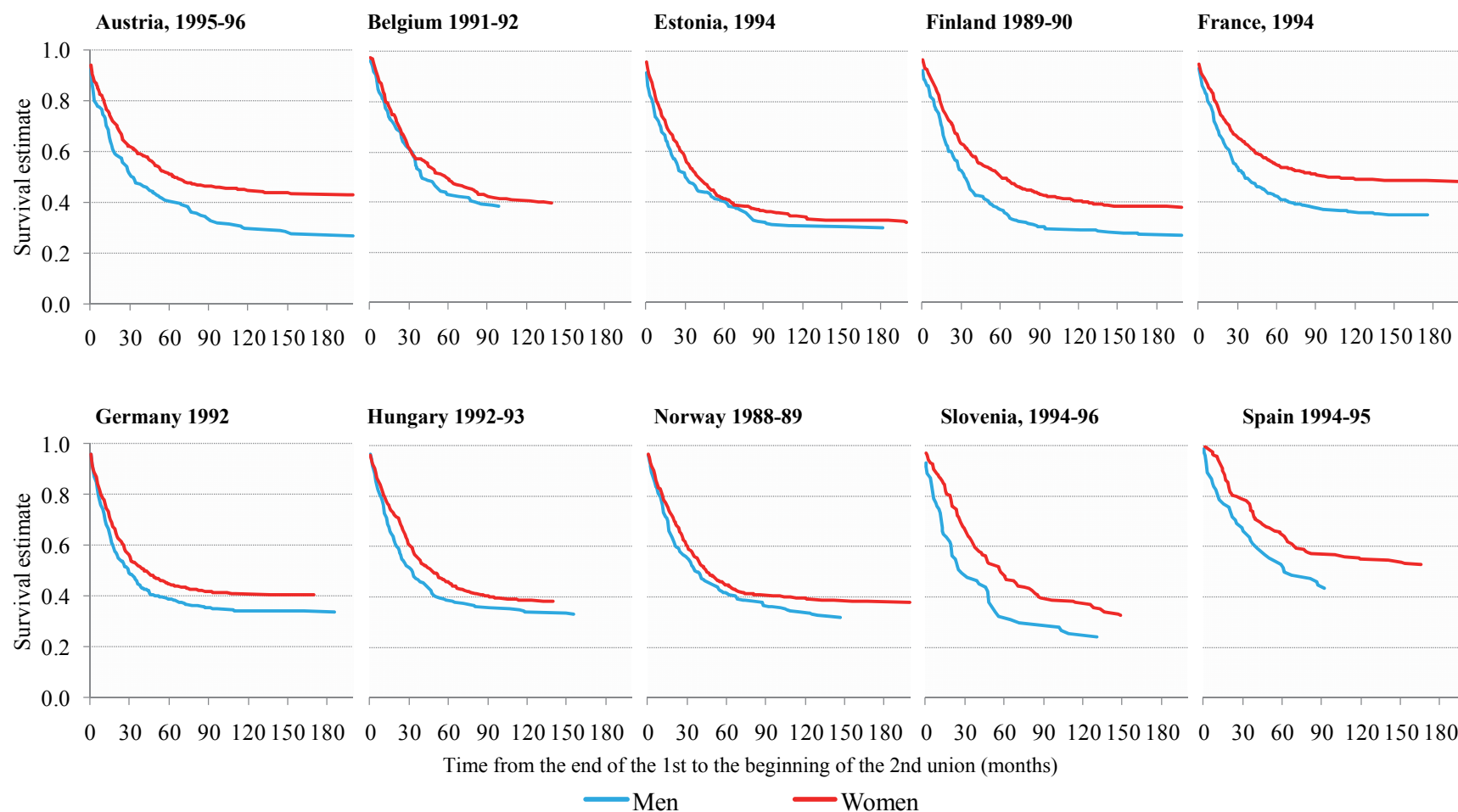
Summarising the results for post first-union re-partnering: not only the younger, more recent cohorts, men, those coming from a consensual union and those without previous parenthood were more likely to re-partner after the dissolution of the first union, they were also likely to do so earlier than those with opposing characteristics. Moreover, the survival curves do not converge in those countries where differences between the tested categories were statistically significant.

Table 6.- Mantel-Cox Log Rank Equality Test between age at breakup (<25 vs. 25+), birth cohort (1938-55 vs. 1956-76), sex, 1st union type (married vs. consensual union), first union duration (0-59 vs. 60+ months) and being a parent (no vs. yes) in the survival functions of the end of the first union and the beginning of the second

Country	Second union					
	Age	Birth Cohort	Sex	1 st union type	1 st union duration	Parent
	Chi ²					
Austria 1995-96	57.5 **	2.7 *	19.3 **	11.3 **	24.6 **	36.0 **
Belgium, 1991-92	10.0 **	0.0	0.4	0.0	9.8 **	0.5
Estonia, 1994	17.5 **	0.4	1.7	0.5	8.2 **	0.1
Finland, 1989-90	53.9 **	3.4 *	19.2 **	6.4 **	28.0 **	20.1 **
France, 1994	86.8 **	0.6	29.6 **	11.3 **	62.6 **	96.8 **
Germany, 1992	65.5 **	0.0	7.2 **	2.3	26.8 **	5.3 **
Hungary, 1992-93	35.2 **	4.0 **	3.7 *	0.1	21.3 **	22.3 **
Norway, 1988-89	8.2 **	3.5 *	3.5 *	5.2 **	2.3	1.4
Slovenia, 1994-1995	10.7 **	0.0	5.1 **	0.5	10.1 **	13.0 **
Spain, 1994-95	22.4 **	2.7	3.3 *	0.4	7.5 **	2.9 *

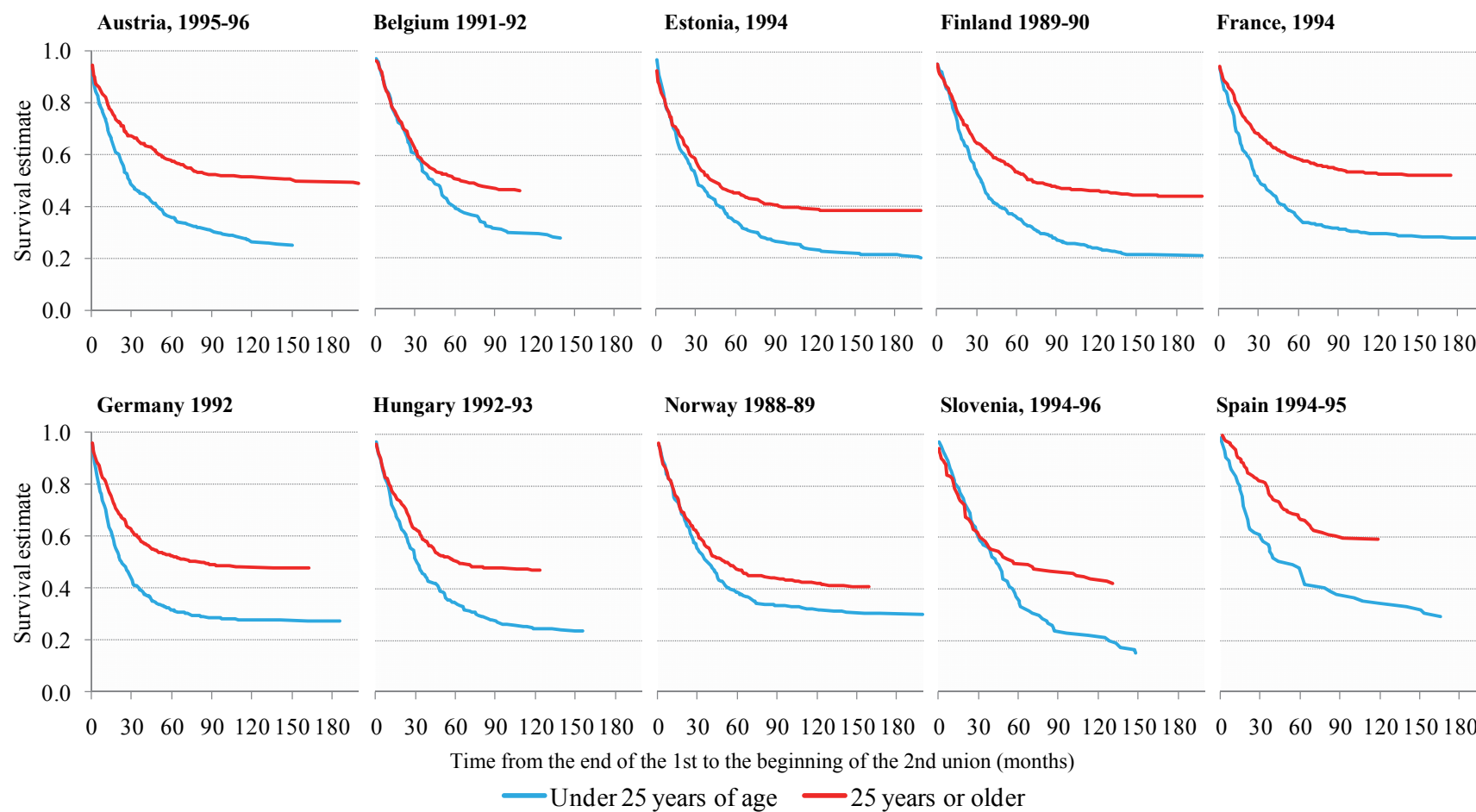
Source: FFS data (own calculations).

Figure 39.- Survival functions from the end of the first union to the beginning of a second by sex



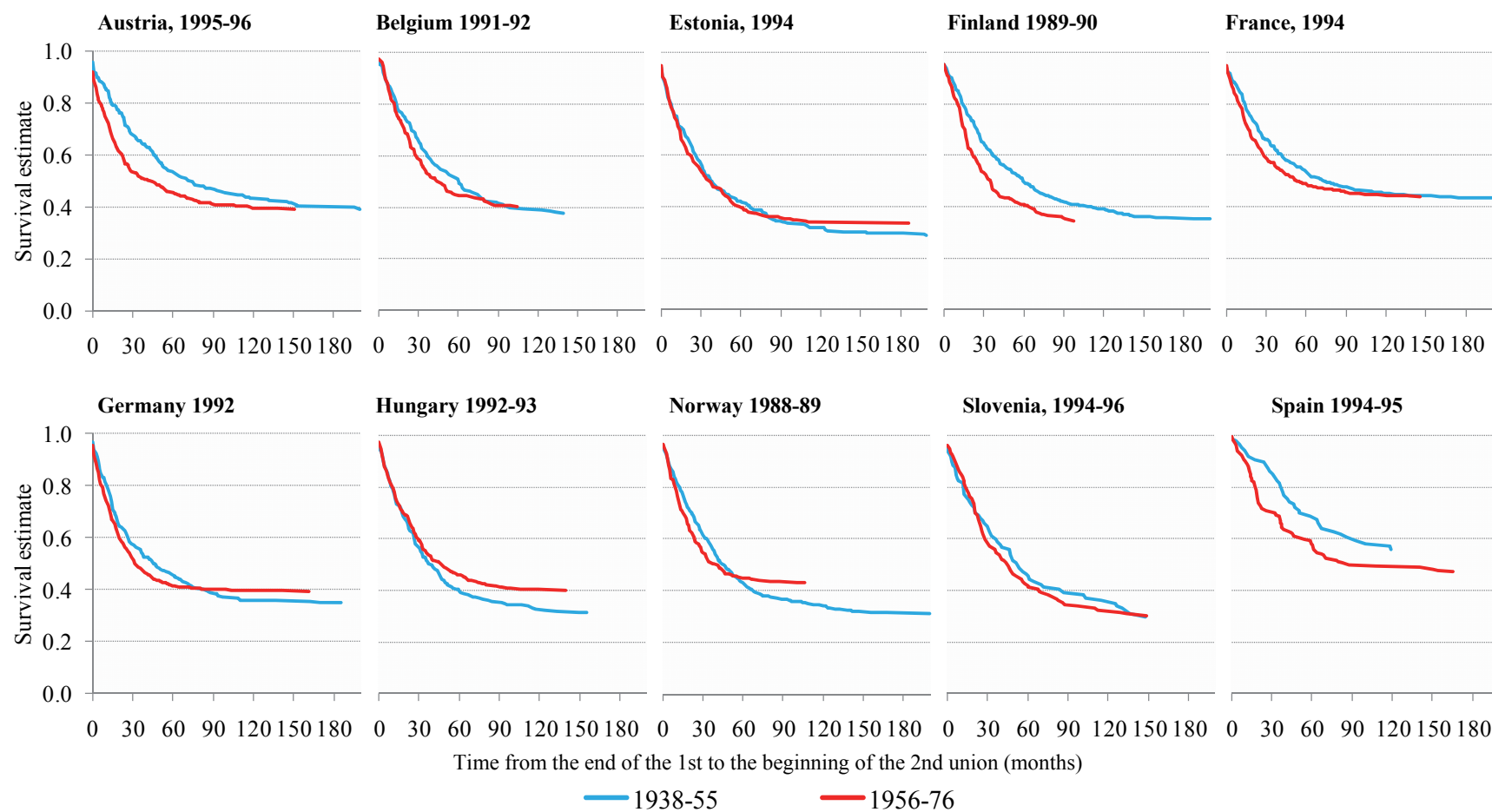
Source: FFS data (own calculations).

Figure 40.- Survival functions from the end of the first union to the beginning of a second by age



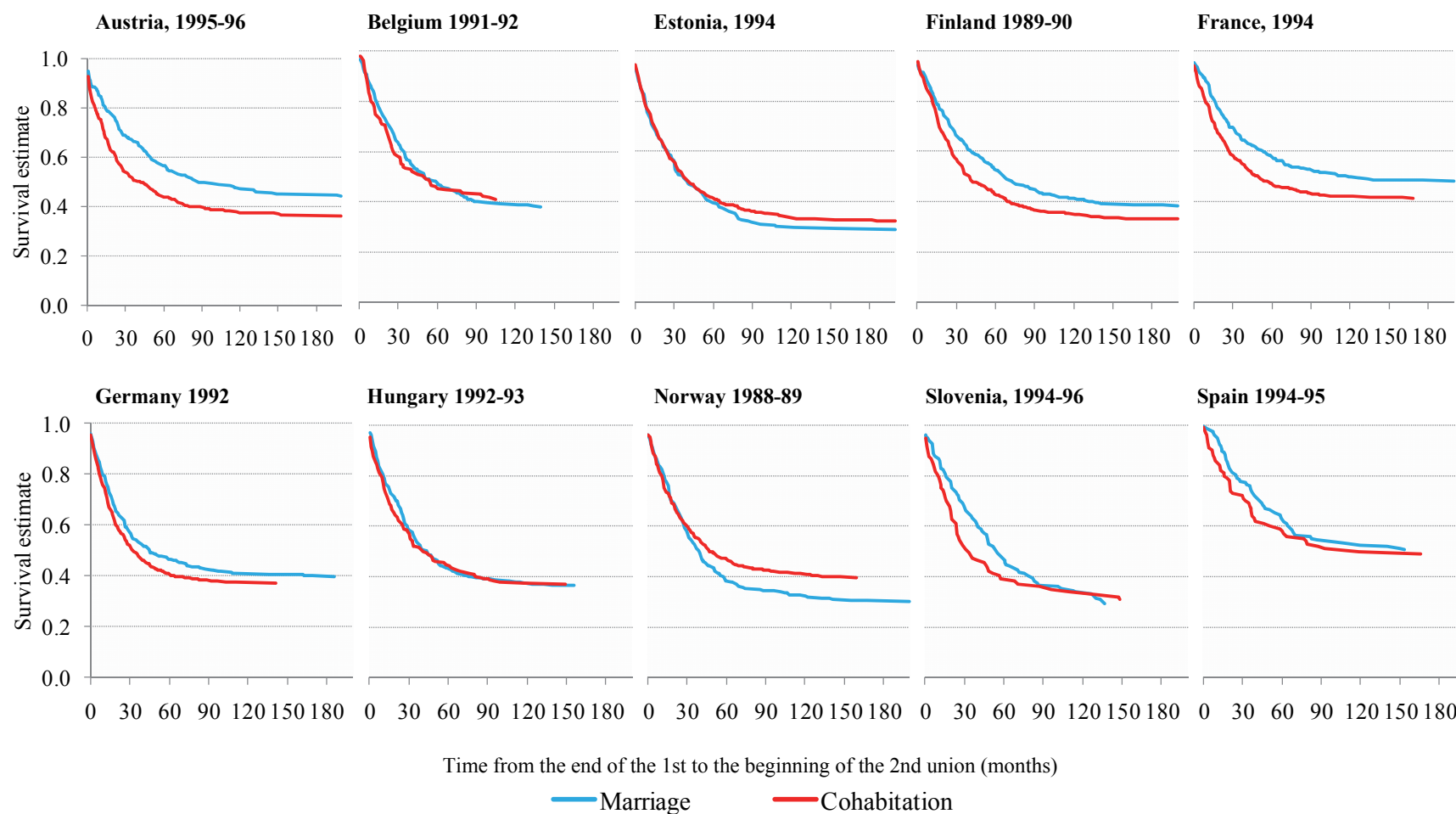
Source: FFS data (own calculations).

Figure 41.- Survival functions from the end of the first union to the beginning of a second by birth cohort



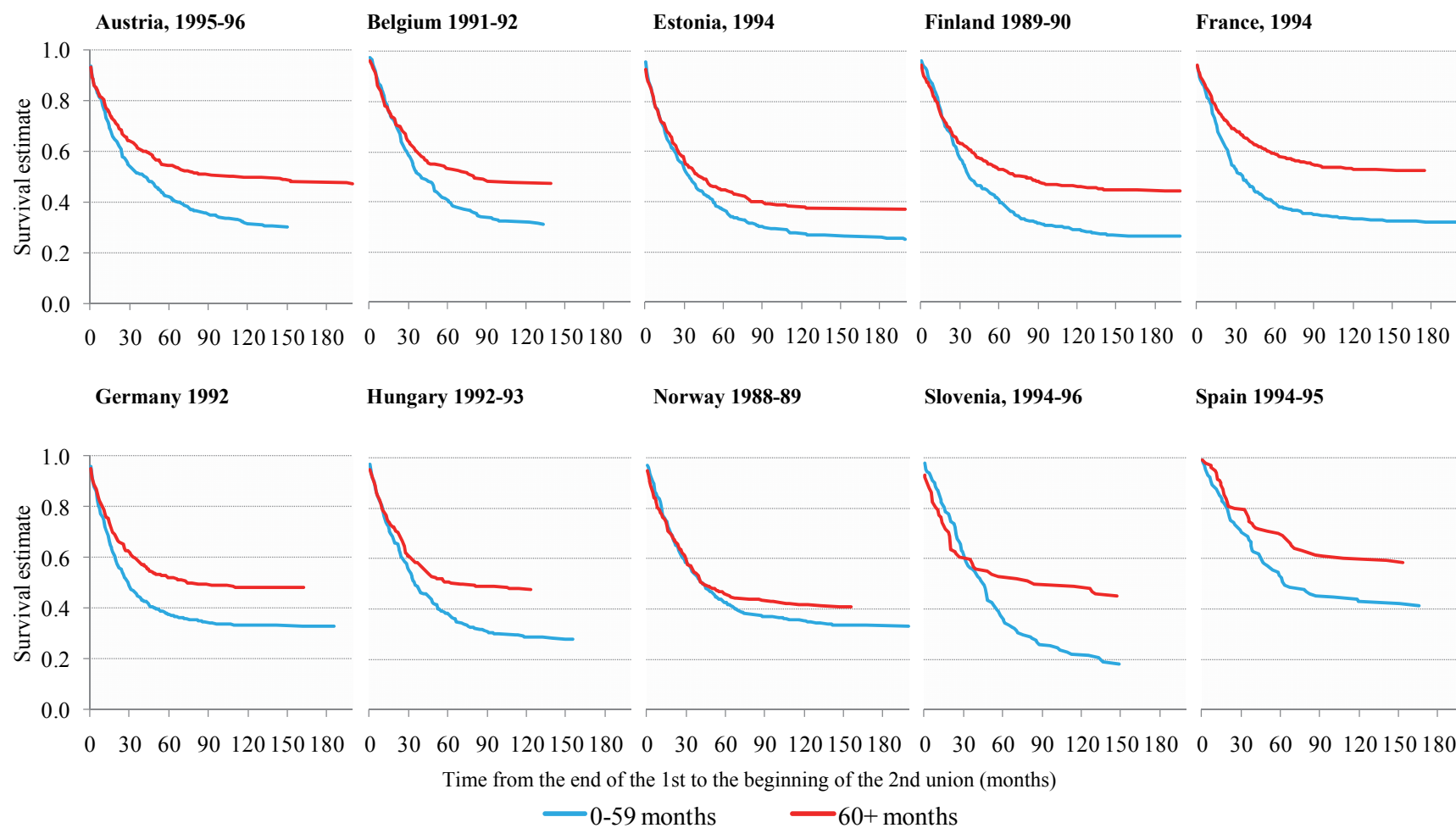
Source: FFS data (own calculations).

Figure 42.- Survival functions from the end of the first union to the beginning of a second by type of first union



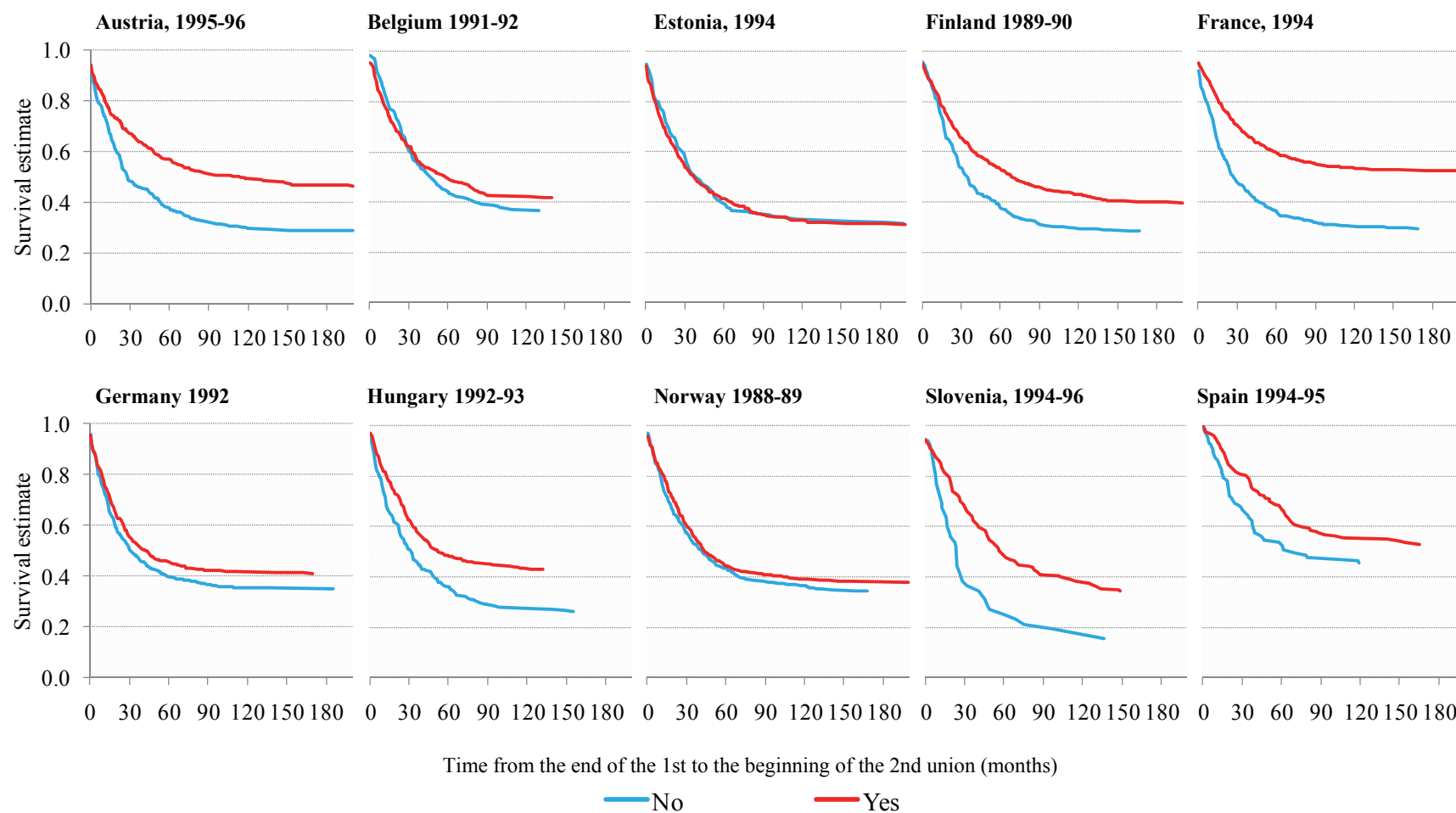
Source: FFS data (own calculations).

Figure 43.- Survival functions from the end of the first union to the beginning of a second by first union duration



Source: FFS data (own calculations).

Figure 44.- Survival functions from the end of the first union to the beginning of a second by first union parental status



Source: FFS data (own calculations).

Table 7.- Median time and standard error (SE) in months from the end of 1st to the beginning of 2nd union and the cumulative proportion after 200 months (C.F.) by age at breakup, birth cohort, sex, 1st union type, first union duration and being a parent

	Age at dissolution				Birth cohort				Sex				1 st union type				Length 1 st union (mths)				Parent from 1 st unión			
	Under 25		25+		1938-55		1956-76		Males		Females		Married		Consens.		0-59		60+		No		Yes	
	\bar{x} (SE)	C.F.	\bar{x} (SE)	C.F.	\bar{x} (SE)	C.F.	\bar{x} (SE)	C.F.	\bar{x} (SE)	C.F.	\bar{x} (SE)	C.F.	\bar{x} (SE)	C.F.	\bar{x} (SE)	C.F.	\bar{x} (SE)	C.F.	\bar{x} (SE)	C.F.	\bar{x} (SE)	C.F.	\bar{x} (SE)	C.F.
Second union																								
Austria, 1995-96	28 (3)	0.75	152 (5)	0.51	71 (12)	0.61	42 (7)	0.61	32 (6)	0.74	63 (12)	0.57	87 (23)	0.56	41 (5)	0.64	42 (5)	0.70	108 (—)	0.53	28 (5)	0.71	112 (—)	0.54
Belgium, 1991-92	44 (5)	0.72	64 (—)	0.54	60 (10)	0.63	45 (6)	0.60	40 (6)	0.62	58 (10)	0.60	50 (8)	0.62	50 (13)	0.59	40 (5)	0.69	80 (—)	0.52	46 (7)	0.63	58 (12)	0.58
Estonia, 1994	31 (3)	0.80	42 (6)	0.62	38 (4)	0.71	36 (4)	0.66	30 (5)	0.70	40 (4)	0.68	37 (6)	0.71	37 (4)	0.68	34 (3)	0.75	42 (7)	0.63	39 (7)	0.69	37 (4)	0.69
Finland, 1989-90	33 (2)	0.79	72 (15)	0.56	59 (5)	0.65	35 (3)	0.65	32 (3)	0.73	60 (6)	0.62	67 (8)	0.62	40 (4)	0.67	37 (4)	0.74	81 (18)	0.56	34 (3)	0.72	68 (8)	0.60
France, 1994	30 (3)	0.73	# (#)	0.48	74 (13)	0.57	53 (10)	0.56	36 (5)	0.65	99 (—)	0.52	120 (—)	0.52	50 (6)	0.59	36 (3)	0.68	# (#)	0.47	27 (3)	0.71	# (#)	0.48
Germany, 1992	23 (2)	0.73	82 (#)	0.52	45 (6)	0.65	32 (3)	0.61	29 (3)	0.66	42 (5)	0.60	45 (9)	0.60	32 (3)	0.63	29 (2)	0.67	77 (—)	0.52	31 (3)	0.65	42 (6)	0.59
Hungary, 1992-93	32 (3)	0.77	63 (#)	0.53	39 (4)	0.69	47 (7)	0.60	32 (6)	0.67	48 (5)	0.62	44 (4)	0.64	41 (7)	0.63	35 (3)	0.72	69 (—)	0.52	31 (3)	0.74	52 (11)	0.57
Norway, 1988-89	38 (3)	0.70	53 (8)	0.59	45 (4)	0.69	40 (7)	0.57	37 (6)	0.68	45 (4)	0.62	39 (3)	0.70	47 (6)	0.60	43 (4)	0.67	43 (7)	0.59	42 (4)	0.66	44 (5)	0.62
Slovenia, 1994-95	45 (4)	0.85	56 (28)	0.58	53 (7)	0.70	45 (7)	0.70	27 (12)	0.76	57 (8)	0.67	55 (6)	0.71	33 (9)	0.69	45 (4)	0.82	83 (—)	0.55	24 (3)	0.85	57 (8)	0.66
Spain, 1994-95	54 (12)	0.71	# (#)	0.41	# (#)	0.44	87 (—)	0.53	61 (20)	0.57	# (#)	0.47	# (#)	0.49	118 (—)	0.51	63 (19)	0.59	# (#)	0.42	70 (—)	0.54	# (#)	0.47

Source: FFS data. # transition took place in less than half of the cases. — SE could not be calculated.

4.3.- Indicators of new parenthood of (ex)divorcees.

4.3.1.- Rate of entering into new parenthood

In a similar way that entering into new unions is analysed (see 2.7), survival functions of the time from the end of the first union to new parenthood give a view of the intensity and speed. As the results show, however, these transitions took considerably longer than re-partnering. This is of no surprise as in the vast majority of cases parenthood ensues a relationship. In fact, in most countries less than 50% became parents after a first union separation. Below follows a description of the results of the survival analysis for the chosen demographic variables. The survival curves are shown in Figures 3.1.1. to 3.1.6., the test for statistical significance between different characteristics in Table 3.1.1. and the median duration in Table 3.1.2.

A). **Sex** differences in new parenthood after the dissolution of the first union are only significant in Belgium and Estonia (where in Belgium maternities actually occur faster). As to the timing of new parenthood, only in Estonia and Slovenia almost half of men and about 43% of women became parents 200 months after the end of the first union. Spain observed the lowest proportions (23% of men and 27% of women, respectively).

B). The **age** at which the first relationship dissolved had a large effect on the timing of subsequent parenthood in each country: about half of them eventually became parents (again) (in Estonia, Hungary and Slovenia about 60%). At the same time, for those who were older the proportion ranged between just one-fifth (in Belgium and Spain) and one-third (Estonia).

C). Few **cohort** differences in new parenthood timing could be discerned, only in Austria did the younger cohort experience new parenthood significantly faster. However, this may

partly be the result of selection bias as the older cohorts were more likely to have completed their reproductive span.

D). **First union type**: Only in Austria, and a lesser extent Germany, did individuals coming from a consensual union significantly differ in the timing of post-first union parenthood. In terms of country patterns, Estonia and Slovenia showed (again) the highest proportions (just under 50% experienced parenthood after the breakup of the first union), although against expectations, this was higher among the formerly married.

E). The effect of the **duration of the first union** on post-divorce parenthood was obvious in all countries: after 200 months since the breakup of the first union, the proportion that became parents was about twice as high among those whose first unions lasted less than 5 years than among those with longer-lasting first unions. In Austria, Estonia, Hungary and Slovenia more than 50% of respondents with a first union that lasted less than 5 years became parents after the break-up.

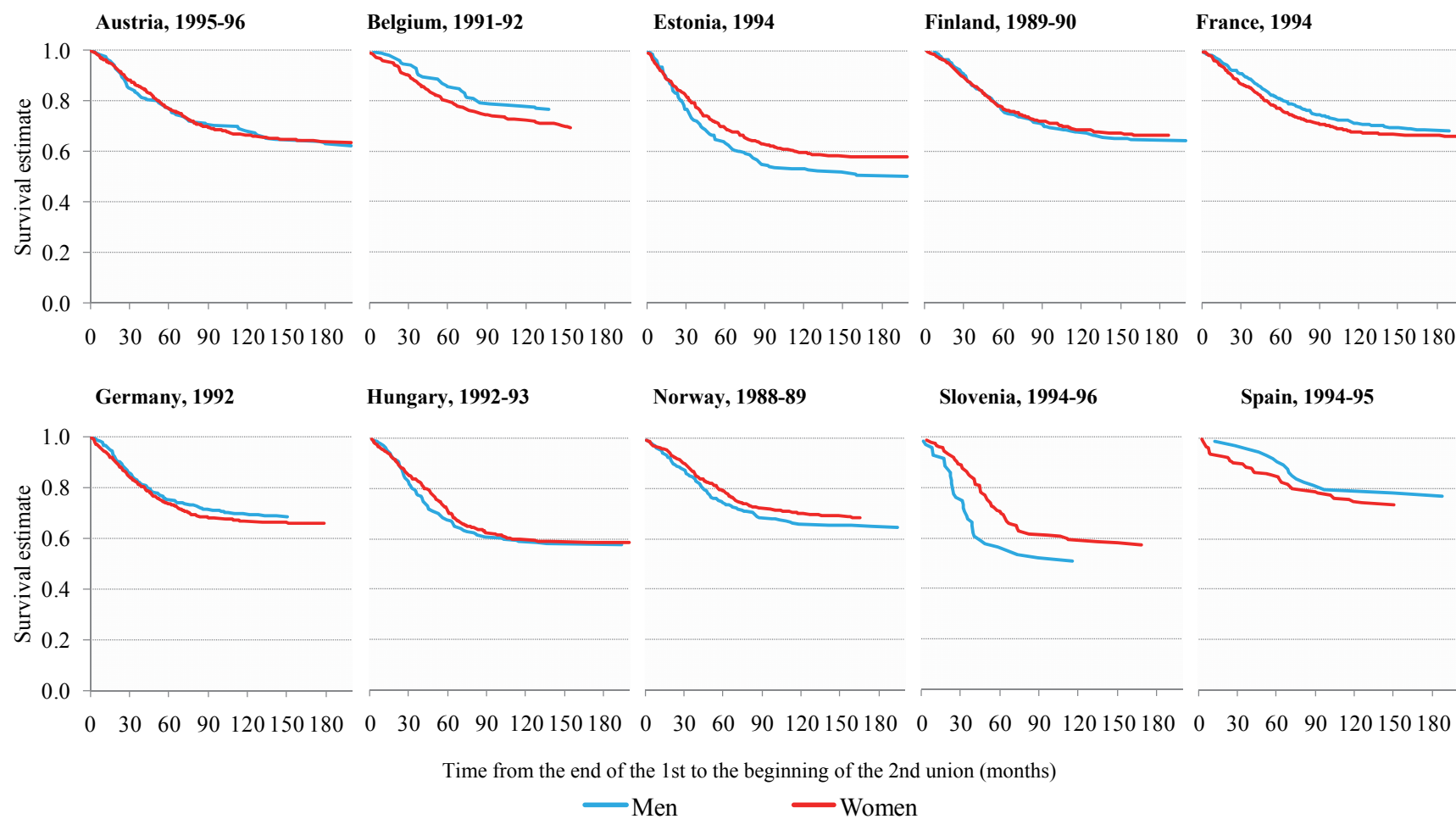
F). The effect of **parenthood** at the end of the first union on post-first union childbearing only made no difference in Spain, while in Belgium and Germany differences were only significant at the 10% level. The probability of parenthood after the dissolution of the first union for non-parents was highest in Estonia, Hungary and Slovenia, with more than half becoming parents before the 200th months since the breakup. For those who were parents at the time of the union dissolution, between a quarter and a third became parents again (about 40% in Estonia and Slovenia).

Summing up, particularly younger men who come from a first union that lasted less than 5 years and who were not already parents were more likely to become post-first union parents than those with opposing characteristics.

Table 8.- Mantel-Cox Log Rank Equality Test between age at breakup (<25 vs. 25+), birth cohort (1938-55 vs. 1956-76), sex, 1st union type (married vs. consensual union), first union duration (0-59 vs. 60+ months) and being a parent (no vs. yes) in the survival functions of the end of the first union to post first-union parenthood

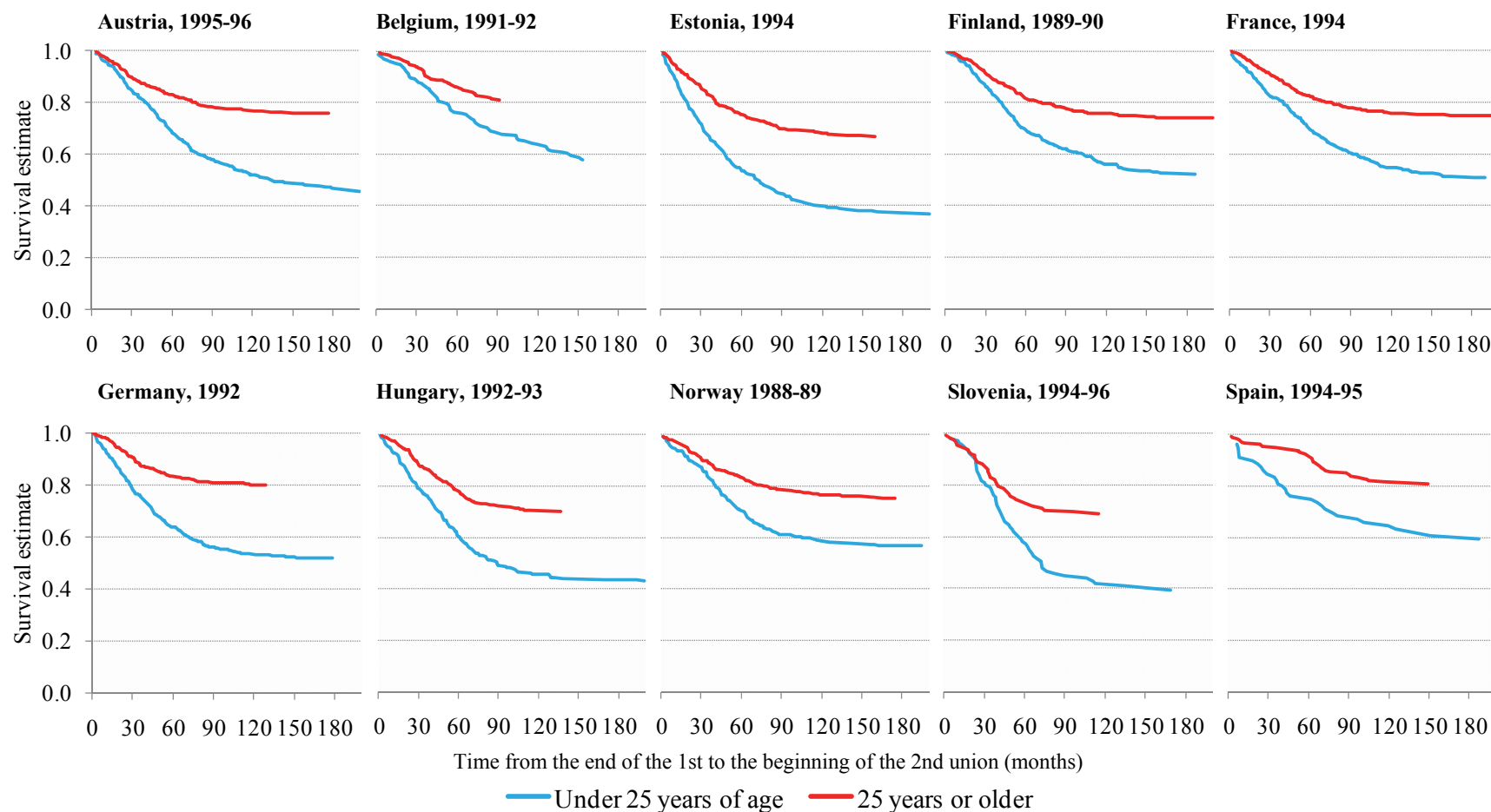
Country	Post first-union parenthood					
	Age	Birth Cohort	Sex	1 st union type	1 st union duration	Parent
	Chi ²					
Austria 1995-96	85.7 **	3.4 *	0.1	6.7 **	69.4 **	39.0 **
Belgium, 1991-92	30.5 **	0.0	3.3 *	1.7	20.7 **	2.8 *
Estonia, 1994	69.9 **	0.1	3.9 **	0.4	61.6 **	12.4 **
Finland, 1989-90	55.5 **	0.7	0.3	1.5	54.4 **	32.2 **
France, 1994	88.9 **	0.2	1.4	0.7	59.3 **	60.1 **
Germany, 1992	120.2 **	0.0	1.1	2.9 *	52.5 **	3.6 *
Hungary, 1992-93	55.9 **	1.7	0.1	0.1	56.1 **	59.0 **
Norway, 1988-89	35.3 **	2.4	1.5	1.1	40.6 **	15.1 **
Slovenia, 1994-1995	17.4 **	0.6	2.4	1.2	28.9 **	9.9 **
Spain, 1994-95	14.6 **	0.0	0.5	2.3	8.4 **	1.7

Figure 45.- Survival functions from the end of the first union to new parenthood by sex



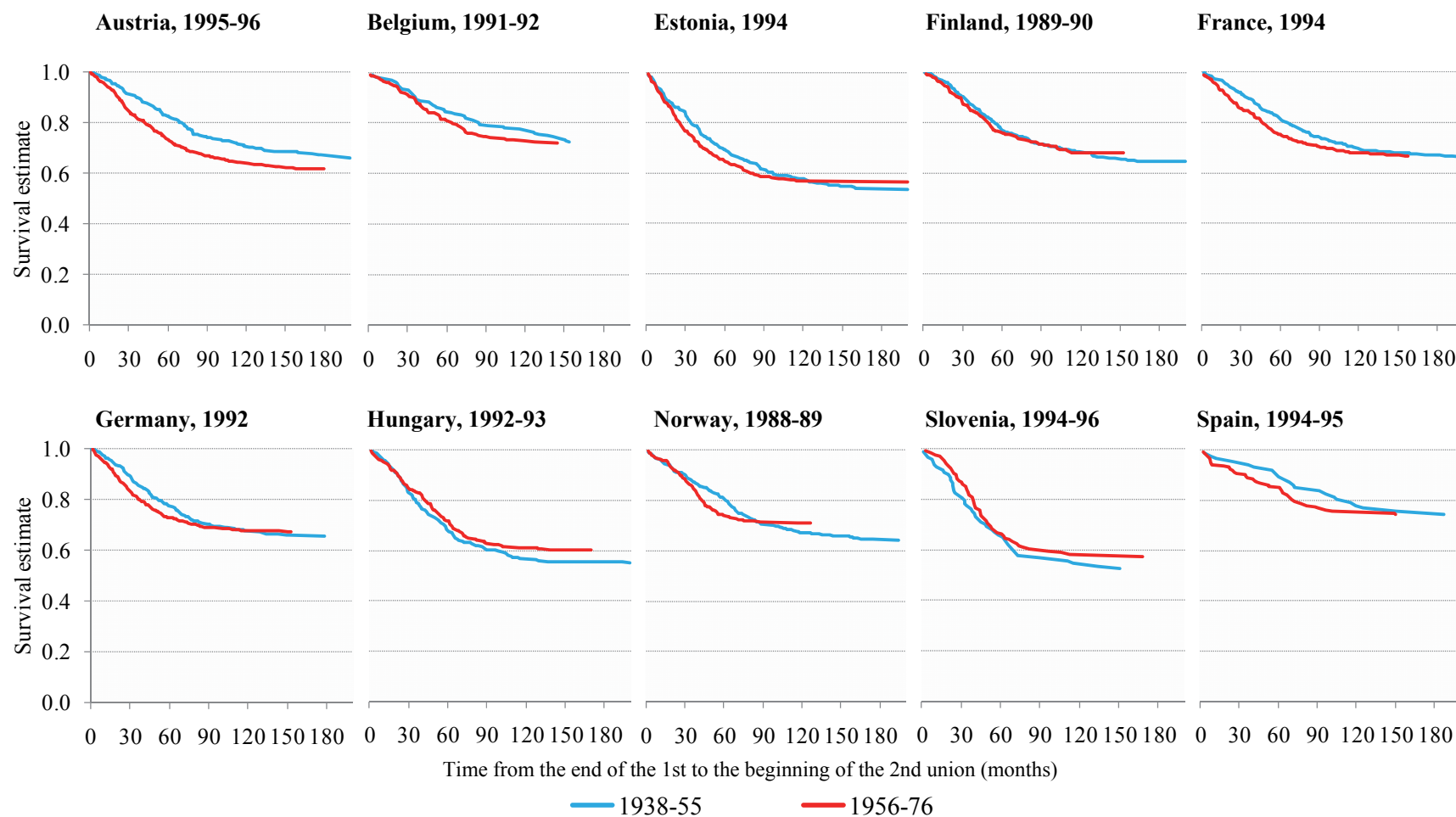
Source: FFS data (own calculations).

Figure 46.- Survival functions from the end of the first union to new parenthood by age



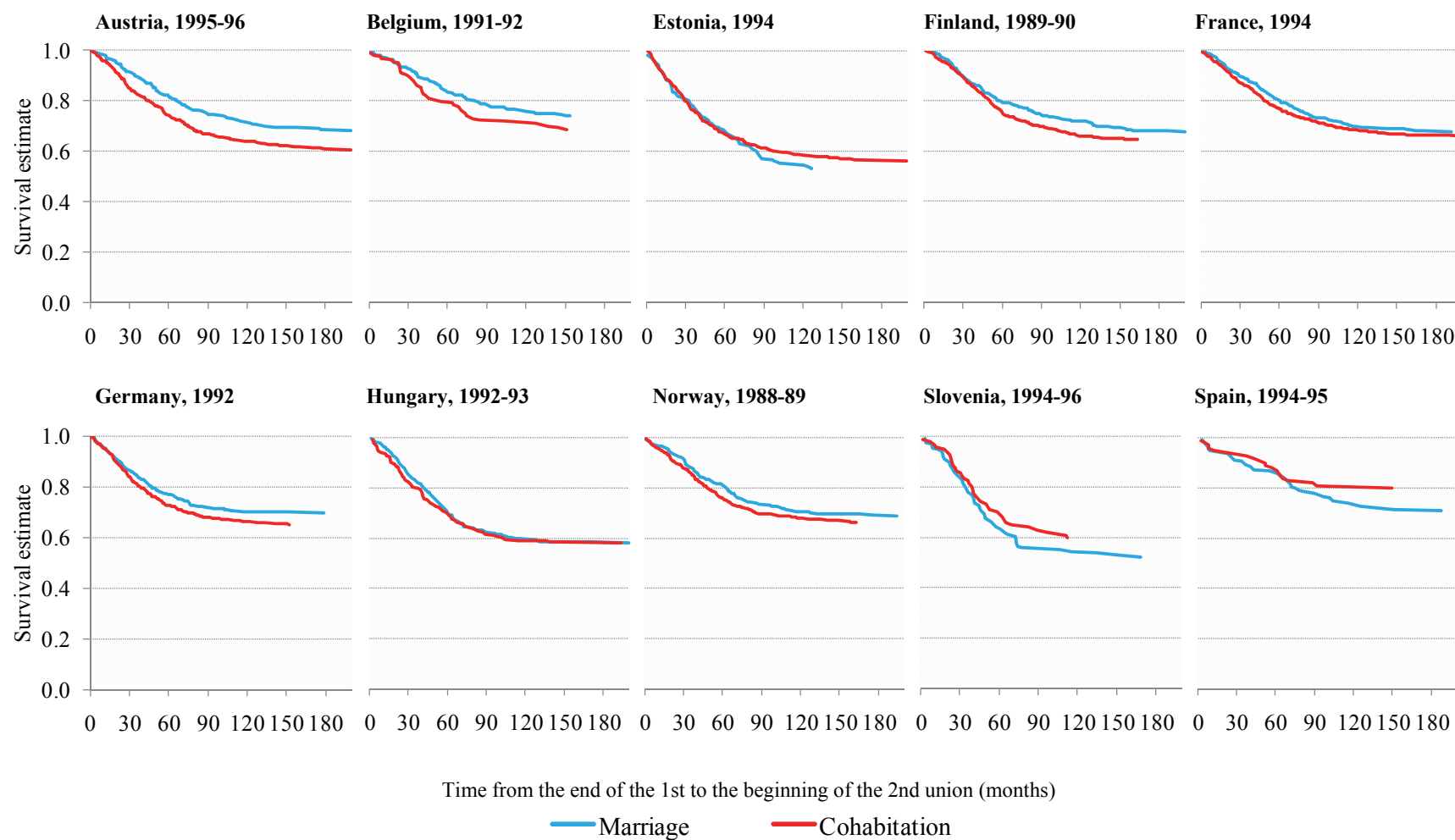
Source: FFS data (own calculations).

Figure 47.- Survival functions from the end of the first union to new parenthood by birth cohort



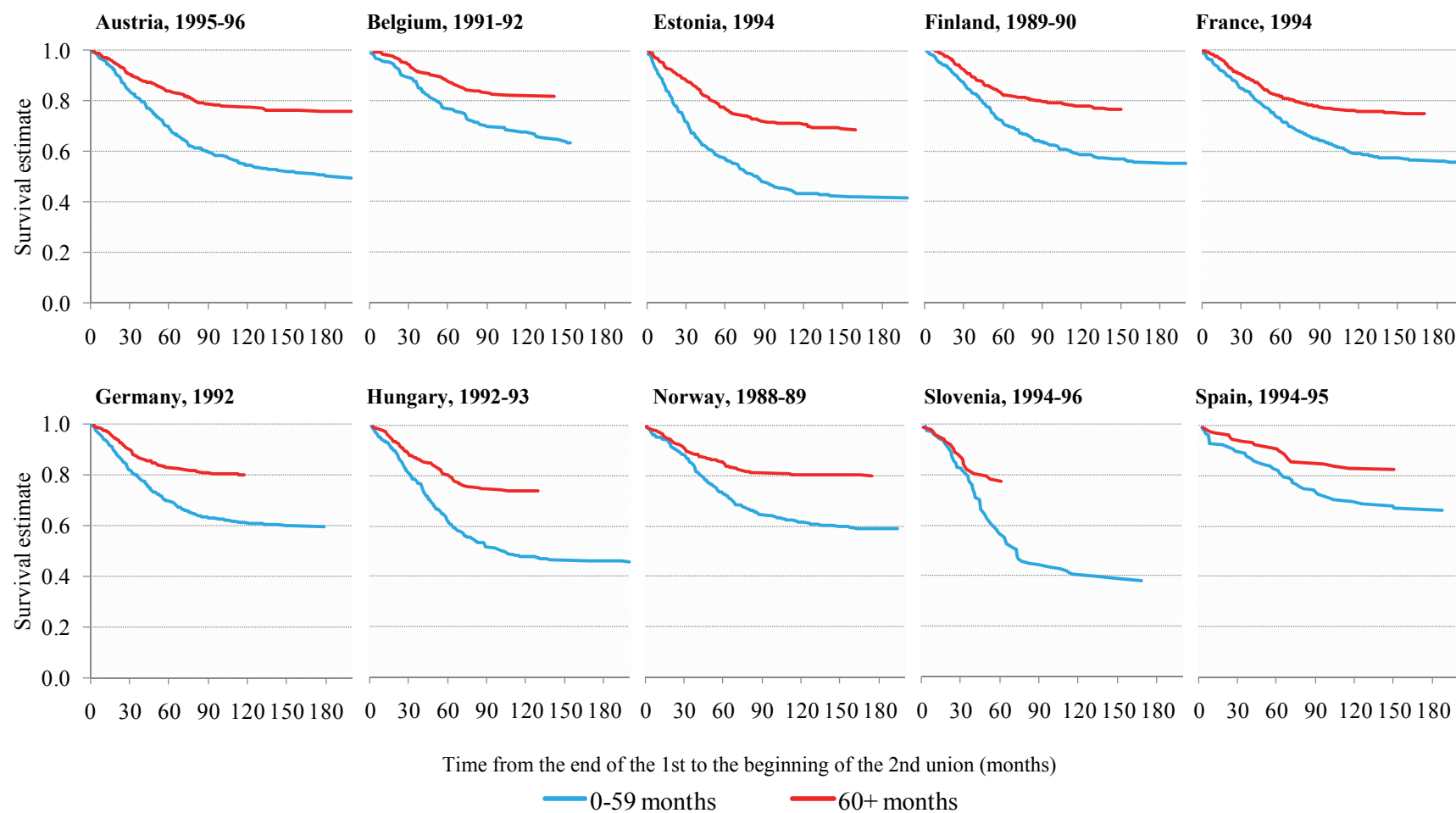
Source: FFS data (own calculations).

Figure 48.- Survival functions from the end of the first union to new parenthood by type of first union



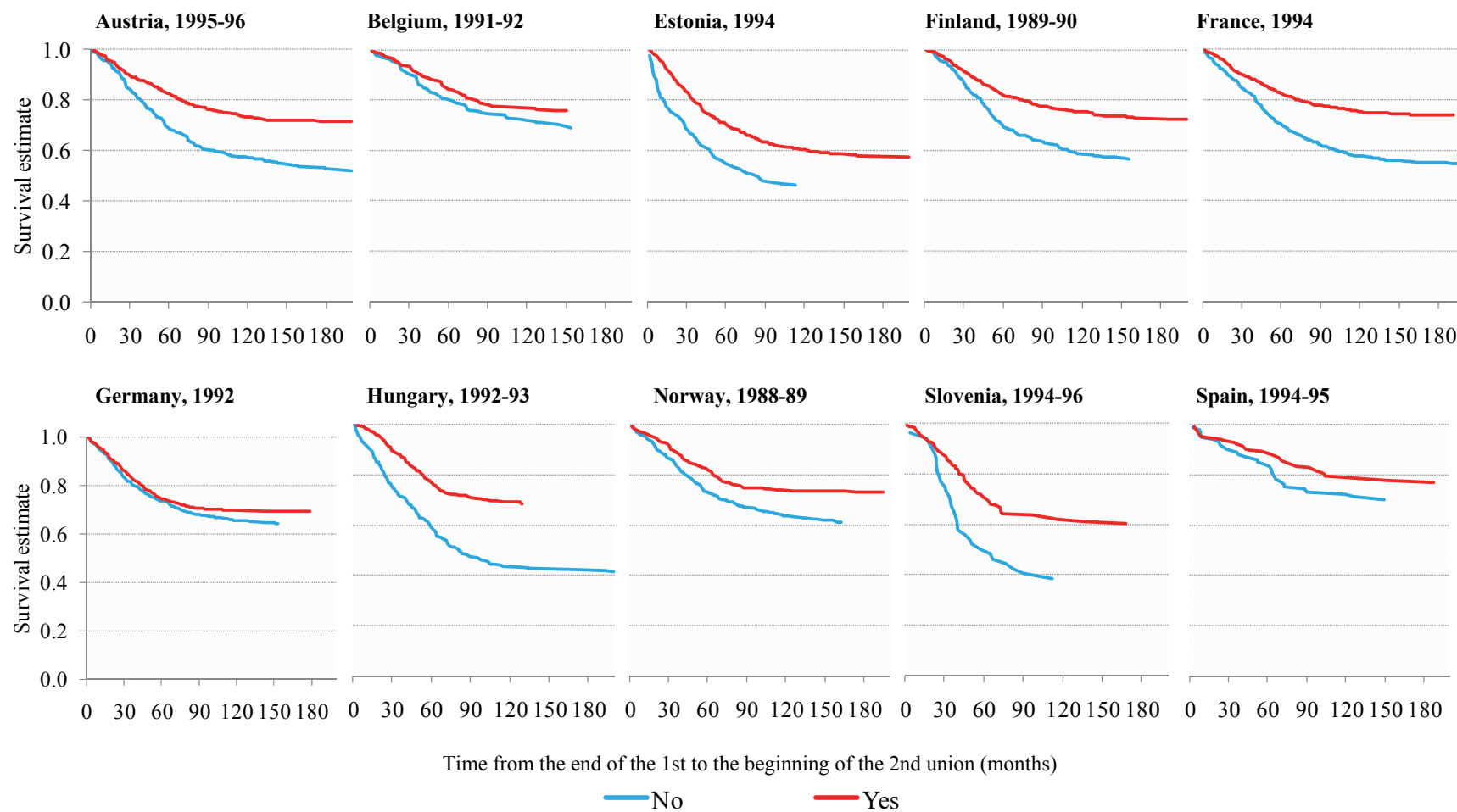
Source: FFS data (own calculations).

Figure 49.- Survival functions from the end of the first union to new parenthood by first union duration



Source: FFS data (own calculations).

Figure 50.- Survival functions from the end of the first union to new parenthood by first union parental status



Source: FFS data (own calculations).

Table 9.- Median time and standard error (SE) in months from the end of 1st union to post first-union parenthood and the cumulative proportion after 200 months (C.F.) by age at breakup, birth cohort, sex, 1st union type, first union duration and being a parent

	Age at dissolution				Birth cohort				Sex				1 st union type				Length 1 st union (mths)				Parent from 1 st unión			
	Under 25		25+		1938-55		1956-76		Males		Females		Married		Consens.		0-59		60+		No		Yes	
	\tilde{x} (SE)	C.F.	\tilde{x} (SE)	C.F.	\tilde{x} (SE)	C.F.	\tilde{x} (SE)	C.F.	\tilde{x} (SE)	C.F.	\tilde{x} (SE)	C.F.	\tilde{x} (SE)	C.F.	\tilde{x} (SE)	C.F.	\tilde{x} (SE)	C.F.	\tilde{x} (SE)	C.F.	\tilde{x} (SE)	C.F.	\tilde{x} (SE)	C.F.
Post first-union parenthood																								
Austria, 1995-96	134 (#)	0.54	# (#)	0.25	# (#)	0.34	# (#)	0.39	# (#)	0.38	# (#)	0.36	# (#)	0.32	# (#)	0.40	199 (–)	0.51	# (#)	0.24	# (#)	0.48	# (#)	0.29
Belgium, 1991-92	# (#)	0.42	# (#)	0.19	# (#)	0.28	# (#)	0.28	# (#)	0.24	# (#)	0.31	# (#)	0.26	# (#)	0.31	# (#)	0.37	# (#)	0.18	# (#)	0.31	# (#)	0.24
Estonia, 1994	71 (9)	0.63	# (#)	0.33	# (#)	0.46	# (#)	0.43	# (#)	0.50	# (#)	0.42	# (#)	0.47	# (#)	0.44	84 (10)	0.59	# (#)	0.32	84 (–)	0.54	# (#)	0.42
Finland, 1989-90	# (#)	0.48	# (#)	0.26	# (#)	0.36	# (#)	0.32	# (#)	0.36	# (#)	0.34	# (#)	0.32	# (#)	0.36	# (#)	0.45	# (#)	0.23	# (#)	0.44	# (#)	0.28
France, 1994	# (#)	0.49	# (#)	0.25	# (#)	0.34	# (#)	0.33	# (#)	0.32	# (#)	0.34	# (#)	0.32	# (#)	0.34	# (#)	0.45	# (#)	0.25	# (#)	0.45	# (#)	0.26
Germany, 1992	# (#)	0.48	# (#)	0.20	# (#)	0.35	# (#)	0.33	# (#)	0.32	# (#)	0.34	# (#)	0.30	# (#)	0.35	# (#)	0.40	# (#)	0.20	# (#)	0.36	# (#)	0.31
Hungary, 1992-93	89 (15)	0.57	# (#)	0.30	# (#)	0.45	# (#)	0.40	# (#)	0.42	# (#)	0.42	# (#)	0.42	# (#)	0.42	102 (#)	0.54	# (#)	0.26	81 (11)	0.59	# (#)	0.32
Norway, 1988-89	# (#)	0.43	# (#)	0.25	# (#)	0.36	# (#)	0.29	# (#)	0.36	# (#)	0.32	# (#)	0.31	# (#)	0.34	# (#)	0.41	# (#)	0.20	# (#)	0.39	# (#)	0.27
Slovenia, 1994-95	73 (12)	0.61	# (#)	0.31	# (#)	0.47	# (#)	0.43	# (#)	0.49	# (#)	0.43	# (#)	0.48	# (#)	0.40	73 (10)	0.62	# (#)	0.23	57 (19)	0.62	# (#)	0.40
Spain, 1994-95	# (#)	0.41	# (#)	0.19	# (#)	0.26	# (#)	0.26	# (#)	0.23	# (#)	0.27	# (#)	0.29	# (#)	0.20	# (#)	0.34	# (#)	0.18	# (#)	0.30	# (#)	0.23

Source: FFS data. # transition took place in less than half of the cases. – SE could not be calculated.

4.4.- Living arrangements after divorce

As the post-divorce repartnering indicators showed, women are generally less likely to remarry or re-partner after divorce than men are. This would imply that sex differences are also likely to exist in different types of living arrangements, such as living alone, with a partner or with children. For eight EU27 countries it was possible to reconstruct a simple household typology using data from the IPUMS database (see section on Data) for the purpose of analysing country- and sex-differences in living arrangements.

Results show that around the turn of the millennium some divergence between the traditionally family-orientated countries of southern Europe and more individual northern and eastern European countries can still be observed. To the former countries Romania may also be included. For instance, fewer divorced men live with a new partner (generally less than 10%) and even less women (6% or less). At the same time, 41% of Austrian men and 22% of Austrian women do so. On the other hand, when there are also children in the household with the new partner, North-South differences largely disappear, except for Greece. Conversely, in southern European countries divorcees are more likely to live only with their children, women in particular (i.e. about 50% of all female divorcees in Greece, Italy, Romania and Spain). As to divorcees who only live with their parents, this is more likely among men than among women and especially those from Greece and Romania (about a quarter of the total). The largest category for men is one-person household, although there is no clear geographical pattern. Slightly more than 45% of French and Italian male divorcees live in this situation, compared to a maximum of one-third of French divorced women. Finally, there is a division in countries between those who live in “other forms of living arrangements”, that is, those who do not live alone, with a partner, with children or with their parents (for instance with other relatives like siblings, aunties or uncles or with non-relatives). In Greece, Hungary, Spain and the UK this proportion among male divorcees is 10-13% and among female divorcees about 8%, while in Austria, France, Italy and Romania it ranges from 4-5% among men and 3-4% among women.

Table 10.- Household structure of the divorced population¹ in eight European countries

	Austria '01	France '99	Greece '01	Hungary '01	Italy '01	Romania '02	Spain '01	Great Britain '91
Males								
One person household	30,6%	45,3%	37,1%	33,6%	46,6%	30,8%	34,9%	38,2%
With partner ²	41,3%	17,1%	6,4%	15,9%	10,1%	9,7%	8,8%	15,7%
With partner + own child(ren) ³	12,9%	17,9%	3,9%	16,8%	14,3%	14,3%	14,6%	14,3%
With own child(ren) ⁴	5,1%	9,2%	16,5%	7,4%	10,4%	15,3%	10,9%	10,6%
With parent(s) ⁵	4,9%	5,3%	23,9%	16,6%	14,5%	24,4%	17,4%	8,4%
Other living arrangements	5,2%	5,3%	12,3%	9,6%	4,1%	5,5%	13,4%	12,8%
Divorced population	349740	1267420	97750	359760	811360	313480	475060	1093500
Females								
One person household	28,9%	33,7%	26,0%	24,1%	26,3%	21,3%	15,3%	26,7%
With partner	22,0%	10,3%	3,2%	8,5%	6,0%	5,3%	4,3%	9,4%
With partner + own child(ren)	17,7%	13,5%	2,4%	12,6%	10,9%	9,8%	12,9%	12,2%
With own child(ren)	26,9%	37,6%	51,0%	41,4%	48,7%	51,5%	53,5%	42,3%
With parent(s)	1,4%	1,6%	8,9%	4,5%	5,5%	7,8%	5,3%	2,8%
Other arrangements	3,1%	3,2%	8,5%	8,9%	2,7%	4,3%	8,8%	6,6%
Divorced population	410970	1741400	182280	523500	1063560	487790	678120	1508800

Source: www.international.ipums.org (see Table 3); own elaboration and calculations. Notes:

¹ In the case of Austria, France and Hungary sample includes those living in collective dwellings (groups quarters).

² Excludes partners of children of head of household in France, Greece and Italy. May include other persons, but excludes children that form part of the family nuclei.

³ 'Child' usually includes adopted and step-children. In Romania also includes foster children. May include other persons.

⁴ Excludes partner, but may include other persons.

⁵ Excludes partner and children, but may include other persons.

5.- Summary

The main purpose of this on-line Atlas is to present geographical differences and changes over time in indicators of divorce and post-divorce family trajectories in the form of maps, graphs and tables. In addition, short descriptions and brief interpretations of the results were also provided.

The main findings of the Atlas may be briefly summarised as followed:

- The Crude Divorce Rate as well as the Total Divorce Rate, a synthetic indicator similar to the Total Fertility Rate, are useful for analysing the effects of sudden economic, social or legislative changes on divorce, as we have seen for Eastern European countries, Spain or Sweden. On the other hand, cohort indicators like the Cohort Divorce Rate show more long-term trends, although per definition one has to wait many years before one could accurately state anything about the completed divorce rates of recent marriage cohorts.
- In terms of the obtained results, clear north-south differences still exist in Europe, but there is clear converging trend occurring as the south is “catching up” on the behavioural patterns of the Nordic countries. Countries of western, central and eastern Europe usually take on a position somewhere in the middle, although there are some exceptions. For instance, Poland shows patterns often similar to southern Europe and the Czech Republic to northern Europe.

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Publications and conference proceedings that used data presented in the Atlas

Working papers

SPIJKER J.J.A.; SOLSONA M.; SIMÓ C. (2012). "Post first-union repartnering and parenthood patterns in late 20th century Europe". *Papers de Demografia*, 399. Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (Spain).

Conferences

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Appendix

1.- Glossary

Divorce Rates By Duration Of Marriage.- For each calendar year n , if the number of divorces ranked according to the duration of marriage in years x is available, divorce rates by duration of marriage can be calculated by relating the number of divorces at the end of x years of marriage to the number of marriages in year $n-x$.

Ever-Married.- Individuals, whose marital status on the date in question is married, widowed or divorced. Ever-married persons have therefore been married at least once on the date in question.

First Marriage Rates By Age.- The number of first marriages of women (or men) of age x to the average female (or male) population of age x . Depending on the country, the age is either the age reached during the year or the age at last birthday. Eurostat converts the rates established using the age at last birthday into rates based on the age reached during the year in order to produce coherent data.

Marital Status.- Marital status is the legally defined marital state. In most countries there are four categories: single, married, widowed and divorced.

Mean Age At First Marriage.- The mean age of women (or men) when they first get married. For a given calendar year, the mean age of women (or men) at first marriage can be calculated using the first marriage rates by age. Calculated in this way, the mean age is not weighted, i.e. the different numbers of women (or men) at each age are not taken into account

Median Marriage Duration At Divorce By Marriage Cohort.- The median marriage duration at divorce by marriage generation is obtained by adding the series of divorce rates by duration of marriage for a set of calendar years for a single marriage cohort, until the

cumulative value reaches 0.50. In practice, the divorce rates for advanced durations of marriage can be estimated using the rates for previous generations, without waiting for the married life of the cohort to be completely over.

Median Marriage Duration At Divorce By Calendar Year.- The median marriage duration at divorce by calendar year is obtained by adding the series of divorce rates by duration of marriage for the calendar years under consideration, when the cumulative value reaches 0.50.

Mean Marriage Duration At Divorce.- The mean marriage duration at divorce by calendar year is obtained by adding the series of divorce rates by duration of marriage for the calendar year under consideration and by calculating the mean of this sum.

Proportion Of Ever-Married People By Generation.- The proportion of individuals from the same generation who married at least once in their life. The sum of the first marriage rates by age reached during the year calculated for n calendar years for a generation gives the proportion of persons in this generation having entered into a first marriage during this period of n years. In practice, the first marriage rates at advanced ages can be estimated using the rates for previous generations without waiting for the married life of the cohort to be completely over. This produces an estimate of the definitive proportion of ever-married people for this generation.

Proportion Of Marriages Dissolved By Divorce By Marriage Cohort.- The sum of the divorce rates by duration of marriage calculated for n calendar years for a marriage cohort gives the proportion of marriages dissolved by divorce for this generation after n years. In practice, the divorce rates for advanced durations of marriage can be estimated using the rates for previous generations, without waiting for the married life of the cohort to be completely over. This produces an estimate of the definitive proportion of marriages, which will end in divorce for this generation.

2.- Indicator definitions and data requirements

2.1.- Divorce indicators

Crude divorce rate

Definition: The ratio of the number of divorces during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

Formula:
$$\frac{\text{Number of divorces during calender year } x}{\text{Average population year } x} * 1000$$

Required data numerator: Yearly number of divorces

Required data denominator: Mid-year population

Time series: 1980-latest available year.

Data source: Eurostat.

Divorces per 100 marriages

Definition: Number of divorces per 100 marriages during one calendar year.

Formula:
$$\frac{\text{Number of divorces during calender year } x}{\text{Number of marriages during calender year } x} * 100$$

Required data numerator: Yearly number of divorces

Required data denominator: Yearly number of marriages

Time series: 1980-latest available year.

Data source: Eurostat.

Total Divorce Rate

Definition: The mean number of divorces per marriage in a given year.

Note: It is not weighted according to the structure of marriage duration; in other words, the size of the different marriage cohorts is assumed to be the same. The total divorce rate is computed by adding the divorce rates by duration of marriage for the year in question. It does not separate out the different marriage cohorts and therefore it cannot be associated to the divorce rate of any specific marriage cohort; rather, it is the divorce rate of a hypothetical generation subjected at each marriage duration to the current marriage conditions (vis-à-vis the total fertility rate). As a result, neither the number of survivor unions is taken into consideration or the effect of mortality or migration. Another inconvenience of this indicator is that more detailed data are required than that was the case for the previous indicators, i.e. the number of divorces by marriage duration and the size of those marriage cohorts. For instance, to calculate the total divorce rate for 2000, the proportion of marriages that dissolved in the year 2000 after 50 years of marriage (marriage cohort 1950) are added to the proportion of dissolved marriages after 49 years of marriage (marriage cohort 1951), etc. This provides the proportion of divorces by duration. The total rate of divorce is then obtained by summing these proportions.

Formula:
$$\sum_{t=1 \dots 50} \frac{\text{Number of divorces by marriage duration } t \text{ and divorce year } x + t}{\text{Number of marriages by year } x}$$

Required data numerator: Divorces by duration 1980–latest available year

Required data denominator: Marriages 1950–latest available year.

Time series: 1980–latest available year.

Note: In 1980, maximum marriage duration equals 30 years, which increases to 50 years for the divorce cohorts 2000–latest available year.

Data source: Eurostat.

Cohort Divorce Rate

Definition: The sum of the divorce rates by duration of marriage calculated for n calendar years for a marriage cohort.

Note: This gives the proportion of marriages dissolved by divorce for a marriage cohort after n years. Although, contrary to the total divorce rates, marriage cohorts are in that sense followed, neither the effect of mortality nor of migration has been taken into consideration here.

Formula:
$$\sum_{<1...35+}^t \frac{\text{Number of divorces by marriage duration } t \text{ and divorce year } x + t}{\text{Number of marriages in marriage cohort } x}$$

Required data numerator: Divorces by duration 1980– latest available year.

Required data denominator: Marriages 1950–latest available year.

Time series: 1970-1983

Data source: Eurostat.

Number of divorced men per 100 divorced women at time t by age

Definition: Sex ratio of the divorced population (aged x) at time t

Formula:
$$\frac{\text{Male divorced population (of age } x) \text{ at time } t}{\text{Female divorced population (of age } x) \text{ at time } t}$$

Required data numerator: Number of male divorced persons by five-year age group and year

Required data denominator: Number of female divorced persons by five-year age group and year.

Years: 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006.

Main data source: Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes (mainly census data or intercensus estimates).

Repartnering indicators

Marriage rates of divorced persons (by sex)

Definition: The number of remarriages of divorced men/women in relation to the average male/female divorced population.

Formula:
$$\frac{\text{Marriages of divorcees during year } t}{\text{Divorced mid - year population (year } t\text{)}}$$

Required data numerator: Number of marriages of divorced persons by sex and year

Required data denominator: Number of divorced persons by sex and year.

Time series: 1981-2006 (all years only available for some countries).

Data source: Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes.

Marriages of divorcees as a proportion of all marriages

Definition: Proportion of remarriages of divorced men/women in relation to all marriages.

Formula:
$$\frac{\text{Marriages of divorcees during year } t}{\text{All marriages during year } t}$$

Required data numerator: Number of marriages of divorced persons by sex and year.

Required data denominator: Number of marriages by sex and year.

Time series: 1980-2006 (all years only available for some countries).

Data source: Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes.

Marriages of divorcees as a proportion of all remarriages

Definition: The proportion of remarriages of divorced men/women in relation to all remarriages (i.e. that of divorced and widowed persons).

Formula:
$$\frac{\text{Marriages of divorcees during year } t}{\text{All remarriages during year } t}$$

Required data numerator: Number of marriages of divorced persons by sex and year.

Required data denominator: Number of marriages of non-single persons by sex and year.

Time series: 1980-2006 (all years only available for some countries).

Data source: Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes.

Marriages of divorcees by marital status of the spouse

Definition: The proportion of marriages of divorced men/women according to the marital status of the spouse (heterosexual marriages only).

Formula:
$$\frac{\text{Marriages of divorcees during year } t}{\text{Marriages of divorcees according to marital status } i \text{ of the spouse during year } t}$$

Required data numerator: Number of marriages of divorced persons by sex.

Required data denominator: Number of marriages according to marital status of the partner of the opposite sex, by year.

Time series: Around 2006.

Data source: Eurostat, websites of national statistical institutes and personal requests from national statistical institutes.

Age difference at marriage between marriage partners, according to previous marital status

Definition: The proportion of marriages according to age difference by the previous marital status of each spouse (heterosexual marriages only).

Formula:
$$\frac{\text{Marriages of age difference category } a \text{ according to marital status } i \text{ and } j \text{ in year } t}{\text{Marriages according to marital status } i \text{ and } j \text{ in year } t}$$
,

where age difference a can be equal to:

- 1.- Both spouses are of similar age (within same 5-year age interval)
- 2.- Husband is in an older age category than wife
- 3.- Wife is in an older age category than husband

Required data numerator: Number of marriages according to the previous marital status of each spouse, age group at time of marriage and year.

Required data denominator: Number of marriages according to the previous marital status of each spouse and year.

Year: Around 2006 for most countries for which data could be obtained.

Data source: Eurostat, websites of national statistical institutes and personal requests from national statistical institutes.

Odds of living in a partnership among the divorced (late 20th century)

Definition: An odd is the probability that an event occurs divided by the probability that it does not occur.

Formula:
$$\frac{P}{(1 - P)}$$

Note: when characteristics are compared (e.g. male vs. female) for an event (e.g. for a divorcé(e) to live with a partner), so-called odds ratios (OR) are calculated, i.e. in this case the male (m) to female (f) odds ratio of living with a new partner is:

$$OR = \frac{P_m}{(1 - P_m)} \bigg/ \frac{P_f}{(1 - P_f)}$$

Required data: Number of divorced and separated individuals according to sex, living arrangements (lives or not with partner, children, parents) and country.

Year: Interviews were taken between 1988 and 1996, depending on the country (i.e. recorded events occurred anywhere between the 1940s and the mid-1990s).

Data source: FFS data (own calculations).

Note: Data on repartnering derived from civil registrations have a selection bias because it can only pertain to remarriage, not to repartnering in general. There is also another selection effect, namely that separated men and women who did not divorce are also excluded from analysis as they cannot marry. Particularly for countries (or years) where one has to separate for a certain period before being able to divorce, repartnering is likely to be underestimated using official registers. One alternative therefore is to look at survey data that contain information on personal biographies such as the FFS. Although conducted around 2 decades ago, the FFS is still comprehensive in terms of participating countries and data availability and permits a detailed study of family formation transitions during the latter third of the 20th century, a time of profound social changes.

Rate of entering into a new union (late 20th century)

The rate of entering to a new union for those who ended their first union can be calculated using survival analysis (also known as event history or life table analysis). Survival analysis examines what happens during a period of time (here a maximum of 200 months) before the occurrence of an event (“entering a second union”). Generally, the rate of survival (i.e. in the case presented here not being in a union for individuals having ended their first relationship) equals

Formula:
$$S(t) = \Pr(T > t) = \int_t^{\infty} f(u) du = 1 - F(t)$$

Therefore, the rate of entering a second union (i.e. leaving the “not in union” state) until time t has elapsed equals $F(t) = 1 - S(t)$. The procedure used to produce the figures was Cox Regression as the timing of the events can be modelled with the presence of censored cases and coefficients can be calculated for covariates.

Required data: Number of individuals who experienced a first-union break-up according to sex, age, birth cohort, type of first union, first union duration, first union parental status and country.

Year: Interviews were taken between 1988 and 1996, depending on the country (i.e. recorded events occurred anywhere between the 1940s and the mid-1990s).

Data source: FFS data (own calculations).

2.3.- Indicators of new parenthood of (ex)divorcees

Rate of entering into post-first union parenthood (late 20th century)

See “Rate of entering into a new union (late 20th century)”. By required data an additional variable that is analysed is current union status.

Annex

Table 1A.- Crude divorce rate (per population of 1000)

Country	geo	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Austria	at	2,467	2,455	2,362	2,397	2,306	2,424	2,559	2,440	2,316	2,242	2,262	2,272	2,290	2,133	2,062	2,078	2,114	2,121	2,033	1,967	1,933	1,939	2,044	1,966	1,943	1,888	1,766	1,765
Belgium	be	2,916	2,951	2,944	3,015	3,022	2,964	2,850	2,634	2,584	2,598	2,627	2,796	3,451	2,179	2,142	2,216	2,084	2,040	2,038	2,102	1,998	1,864	1,871	1,892	1,738	1,624	1,554	1,466
Bulgaria	bg	2,134	1,926	1,896	1,885	1,534	1,297	1,281	1,295	1,191	1,258	1,127	1,197	1,268	0,946	0,864	1,108	1,279	1,304	1,423	1,376	1,303	1,121	1,603	1,476	1,627	1,489	1,490	1,479
Croatia	hr	1,078	1,047	1,099	1,122	1,111	1,012	1,052	0,995	0,817	0,880	0,853	0,804	0,907	0,996	1,006	0,822	1,019	1,144	1,126	1,187	1,177	1,259	1,143	1,131	1,130	1,155	1,240	1,161
Czech Republic	cz	3,012	3,059	3,057	3,236	3,804	3,112	3,086	2,892	2,300	3,144	3,151	3,210	3,015	2,994	2,926	2,769	2,849	3,102	3,028	2,960	2,999	2,858	2,949	2,954	2,840	2,697	2,680	2,641
Denmark	dk	2,576	2,638	2,823	2,919	2,924	2,847	2,724	2,693	2,544	2,477	2,417	2,427	2,479	2,633	2,500	2,510	2,455	2,671	2,952	2,869	2,805	2,830	2,813	2,835	2,887	2,857	2,817	2,653
Estonia	ee	2,839	2,837	3,024	3,082	2,935	2,999	3,161	3,089	3,316	3,240	3,773	3,996	5,190	3,833	3,853	4,338	3,675	3,687	3,773	3,793	3,947	3,934	3,963	4,079	4,186	3,939	4,058	4,148
Finland	fi	2,500	2,517	2,551	2,531	2,585	2,564	2,615	2,688	2,716	2,687	2,628	2,692	2,746	2,702	2,517	2,568	2,557	2,638	2,894	2,455	2,050	1,981	1,849	1,977	2,012	2,011	1,979	1,980
France	fx	2,203	2,215	2,492	2,166	2,077	1,935	1,894	1,931	1,991	1,995	1,996	2,023	2,061	2,006	1,927	1,887	1,897	1,866	1,866	1,891	1,908	1,951	1,945	1,890	1,803	1,723	1,617	1,506
Germany	de	2,274	2,318	2,681	2,590	2,593	2,476	2,398	2,365	2,321	2,345	2,289	2,143	2,074	2,039	1,927	1,675	1,704	1,949	2,244	2,279	2,319	2,250	2,309	2,326	2,188	2,149	2,016	1,801
Greece	gr	1,295	1,255	1,215	1,113	1,092	1,008	1,050	1,018	0,885	0,721	0,874	0,874	1,034	0,727	0,738	0,593	0,619	0,594	0,630	0,830	0,883	0,897	0,762	0,876	0,600	0,568	0,653	0,693
Hungary	hu	2,502	2,469	2,459	2,438	2,473	2,511	2,394	2,349	2,501	2,509	2,429	2,191	2,407	2,264	2,158	2,084	2,355	2,399	2,381	2,252	2,813	2,780	2,752	2,691	2,744	2,670	2,560	2,595
Iceland	is	1,653	1,639	1,887	1,890	1,834	1,822	1,934	1,938	1,705	1,766	1,896	1,971	1,765	1,838	2,036	2,034	2,122	1,880	2,057	1,838	1,940	2,048	2,183	1,875	2,089	1,800	2,006	1,933
Italy	it	0,830	0,810	0,788	0,775	0,761	0,732	0,703	0,660	0,603	0,589	0,586	0,575	0,476	0,484	0,420	0,458	0,483	0,489	0,536	0,545	0,479	0,299	0,277	0,267	0,241	0,260	0,223	0,210
Latvia	lv	3,252	3,168	2,756	2,279	2,076	2,545	2,437	2,585	2,514	2,577	2,509	2,463	3,147	3,339	4,010	5,567	4,176	4,049	4,218	4,104	4,077	4,281	4,525	4,743	4,897	4,762	4,853	5,036
Lithuania	lt	3,358	3,300	3,250	3,201	3,068	3,050	3,167	3,110	3,232	3,311	3,181	3,141	2,816	3,024	3,770	3,779	4,117	3,447	3,337	3,196	3,242	3,299	3,234	3,247	3,181	3,150	3,177	3,234
Luxembourg	lu	2,304	2,501	2,249	2,303	2,272	2,447	2,328	2,361	2,423	2,395	2,386	1,972	1,779	1,737	1,889	1,826	1,959	1,988	2,254	2,086	1,993	1,846	1,813	1,724	1,556	1,691	1,435	1,598
Macedonia	mk	0,693	0,723	0,762	0,809	0,693	0,645	0,712	0,654	0,518	0,512	0,511	0,356	0,361	0,314	0,318	0,291	0,261	0,398	0,479	0,412	0,393	0,498	0,405	0,445	0,380	0,469	0,475	0,471
Netherlands	nl	1,952	1,941	1,955	1,910	1,940	2,055	2,312	2,176	2,123	2,067	2,161	2,245	2,210	2,352	1,994	2,006	1,876	1,901	1,902	1,888	1,895	2,047	2,349	2,362	2,268	2,157	2,001	1,819
Norway	no	2,183	2,274	2,388	2,405	2,356	2,303	2,284	2,238	2,045	2,109	2,261	2,278	2,377	2,521	2,538	2,382	2,412	2,398	2,186	2,084	2,010	1,893	1,976	1,926	1,857	1,741	1,741	1,624
Poland	pl	1,747	1,885	1,771	1,475	1,273	1,188	1,185	1,112	1,087	1,170	1,101	1,021	0,988	0,819	0,725	0,835	0,884	1,113	1,243	1,275	1,320	1,350	1,320	1,435	1,252	1,290	1,121	1,120
Portugal	pt	2,381	2,261	2,166	2,223	2,166	2,672	1,831	1,868	1,738	1,508	1,395	1,335	1,228	1,358	1,211	1,247	1,065	0,923	0,965	0,900	0,892	0,838	0,897	0,704	0,801	0,683	0,693	0,598
Romania	ro	1,685	1,513	1,534	1,624	1,521	1,458	1,407	1,369	1,531	1,777	1,541	1,573	1,539	1,745	1,370	1,285	1,610	1,421	1,553	1,592	1,483	1,510	1,432	1,450	1,529	1,473	1,501	1,534
Slovakia	sk	2,256	2,359	2,145	2,023	1,992	2,038	1,825	1,721	1,791	1,727	1,697	1,750	1,674	1,621	1,529	1,519	1,488	1,673	1,574	1,575	1,625	1,603	1,511	1,347	1,362	1,296	1,393	1,334
Slovenia	si	1,297	1,163	1,323	1,207	1,233	1,232	1,142	1,068	1,046	1,047	1,005	1,008	0,797	0,967	0,985	0,985	0,914	0,930	1,082	1,040	1,087	1,160	1,312	1,314	1,410	1,328	1,281	1,214
Spain	es	2,803	2,878	1,679	1,194	1,082	1,007	0,964	0,937	0,904	0,902	0,863	0,825	0,840	0,802	0,736	0,686	0,699	0,597	0,595	0,580	0,547	0,506	0,476	0,461	0,506	0,566	0,251	0,000
Sweden	se	2,259	2,235	2,215	2,236	2,359	2,389	2,363	2,424	2,371	2,346	2,375	2,418	2,552	2,532	2,486	2,527	2,338	2,262	2,221	2,103	2,194	2,283	2,367	2,444	2,475	2,494	2,427	2,393
Switzerland	ch	2,633	2,803	2,868	2,429	2,289	2,166	2,182	1,463	2,907	2,513	2,408	2,287	2,230	2,235	2,170	2,113	2,004	1,963	1,914	1,931	1,765	1,752	1,764	1,742	1,824	1,813	1,752	1,726
United Kingdom	uk	2,592	2,657	2,574	2,791	2,799	2,709	2,653	2,626	2,704	2,737	2,762	2,952	2,931	2,733	2,859	2,785	2,764	2,679	2,643	2,681	2,658	2,715	2,835	2,561	2,618	2,605	2,587	2,633
Cyprus	cy	2,102	2,269	1,998	2,182	2,037	1,858	1,706	1,703	1,737	1,255	1,269	1,096	1,163	0,868	0,805	0,709	0,511	0,600	0,590	0,558	0,589	0,504	0,476	0,467	0,496	0,412	0,337	0,320

Source: Calculations are based on data from Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes.

Table 2A.- Divorces per 100 marriages

Country	geo	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Austria	at	57,0	55,1	49,7	50,8	50,3	53,6	60,2	49,8	46,9	45,7	43,5	42,7	42,4	39,1	36,2	35,7	37,2	36,0	36,4	42,2	19,2	32,0	34,5	32,4	26,2	30,0	28,0	28,7
Belgium	be	68,1	69,4	71,4	72,6	75,1	75,7	69,6	59,8	59,8	59,7	56,0	56,2	68,1	42,4	39,9	38,3	34,3	31,5	31,9	35,2	34,9	32,4	32,0	31,6	28,7	25,7	23,8	21,8
Bulgaria	bg	55,2	45,2	43,8	47,3	39,2	34,9	32,1	30,1	27,5	29,2	26,9	27,2	29,0	21,1	18,3	21,1	22,6	19,0	20,0	19,7	18,1	15,5	21,5	20,2	21,7	19,8	19,9	18,8
Croatia	hr	20,7	21,1	22,1	22,0	22,1	19,7	21,2	20,1	15,6	16,3	15,9	14,7	17,4	19,3	20,3	16,6	22,6	19,6	18,6	19,0	17,8	19,5	17,4	16,5	15,9	16,2	16,8	16,0
Czech Republic	cz	54,5	59,4	60,4	64,3	79,3	60,2	60,3	53,7	44,2	58,8	56,2	61,4	56,7	52,9	45,8	38,6	40,8	35,2	38,6	37,6	37,0	36,2	37,8	37,3	36,5	36,1	35,6	34,7
Denmark	dk	38,5	39,3	42,3	41,8	45,0	41,1	39,9	37,5	38,2	37,8	37,3	35,5	37,4	38,8	41,0	40,3	40,7	43,6	49,0	45,9	46,2	47,1	49,1	50,6	54,5	60,1	56,8	51,4
Estonia	ee	54,2	54,8	66,5	69,2	69,7	69,6	76,4	77,1	81,6	82,7	94,5	102,5	106,4	76,0	74,3	74,9	55,8	49,1	46,8	45,7	45,6	46,6	47,1	49,4	48,9	48,1	47,1	47,3
Finland	fi	44,8	46,9	45,7	45,1	52,2	49,4	54,6	53,2	57,8	57,6	57,6	56,4	59,1	55,2	51,7	55,0	51,8	52,6	58,5	46,8	38,5	37,7	35,2	33,8	33,1	31,9	31,6	32,2
France	fx	52,3	50,9	55,0	48,4	45,4	41,5	39,1	38,3	40,8	42,9	40,9	41,9	46,8	45,6	43,4	39,8	38,6	36,9	37,6	39,1	40,2	40,8	39,9	37,0	32,9	30,1	27,8	24,3
Germany	de	50,8	51,1	56,9	54,0	55,9	52,1	50,7	46,4	44,3	46,1	44,4	41,1	39,4	37,7	35,3	29,8	30,0	30,0	33,4	33,3	34,5	34,3	36,1	36,4	34,5	34,6	32,4	28,4
Greece	gr	25,1	24,2	22,1	24,0	19,7	19,1	20,2	22,7	15,7	14,1	15,6	20,6	17,2	13,5	12,4	12,7	9,7	10,2	10,3	17,4	13,3	15,4	11,9	15,8	8,3	8,2	8,9	10,7
Hungary	hu	61,7	55,9	56,1	56,3	55,2	55,4	56,0	49,9	56,3	57,4	53,3	46,2	46,5	43,3	41,3	37,9	39,9	37,5	37,3	36,2	45,2	40,8	40,0	38,3	38,6	37,8	35,6	34,6
Iceland	is	30,2	29,6	34,8	36,4	34,7	31,7	37,1	30,7	30,3	31,7	34,7	39,3	38,1	37,3	44,1	42,8	44,3	41,5	44,2	35,5	41,1	40,5	42,1	31,8	35,5	32,3	34,1	33,8
Italy	it	19,7	19,6	18,6	18,1	17,0	15,7	15,4	13,2	12,3	12,0	11,7	9,3	9,4	7,9	8,3	8,8	8,7	9,5	9,7	8,8	5,7	5,2	5,1	4,5	4,7	4,0	3,7	
Latvia	lv	47,8	49,6	50,6	50,8	48,3	61,1	62,0	66,6	63,9	64,4	63,0	62,8	70,6	72,7	70,4	77,0	49,6	45,7	45,9	43,1	42,0	44,3	48,6	51,5	51,3	49,2	49,4	51,4
Lithuania	lt	49,1	52,7	55,7	57,5	62,4	65,5	69,9	64,4	63,7	63,6	60,5	55,4	46,1	47,4	58,6	46,4	44,5	35,1	35,5	33,5	33,4	33,4	33,5	33,4	33,2	33,4	34,8	35,0
Luxembourg	lu	56,2	60,7	51,5	52,8	51,3	54,0	51,8	48,0	49,9	49,9	38,8	35,1	29,8	31,6	28,5	29,2	32,8	38,9	37,5	37,7	35,9	33,9	32,0	28,7	29,6	25,9	27,1	
Macedonia	mk	9,1	9,9	10,7	11,7	9,8	9,0	10,9	9,3	7,4	7,3	7,3	5,0	4,5	3,9	4,2	3,8	3,2	4,8	6,0	5,3	4,8	6,2	5,0	5,5	4,6	5,5	5,6	5,5
Netherlands	nl	43,4	44,6	43,2	42,3	39,9	39,5	46,6	39,3	37,5	37,3	39,7	41,0	41,9	43,6	34,5	32,5	29,8	29,7	31,3	31,7	31,8	34,2	41,1	41,7	41,5	37,0	33,3	28,5
Norway	no	43,8	48,8	49,3	59,2	48,1	43,4	44,9	39,6	38,9	40,0	41,8	43,1	47,8	53,1	56,2	53,0	51,7	46,4	44,5	40,3	39,9	38,5	40,6	38,8	36,9	33,0	32,0	29,8
Poland	pl	26,8	31,8	32,7	29,4	24,9	23,7	23,2	20,3	19,2	21,6	20,8	19,4	18,4	15,2	13,4	14,7	14,5	16,6	18,5	19,5	19,7	19,6	18,4	18,6	15,0	14,8	12,5	13,0
Portugal	pt	54,5	50,0	47,0	47,5	42,1	49,1	32,3	30,0	25,7	22,9	21,4	21,1	18,7	20,6	17,7	17,8	14,8	12,9	13,2	12,7	12,5	12,1	13,1	10,1	10,6	9,2	8,9	8,1
Romania	ro	19,2	22,3	23,4	24,6	24,7	24,6	24,0	22,6	24,6	27,5	23,6	23,7	22,7	25,7	19,3	16,8	20,2	17,1	20,2	21,3	20,3	20,7	20,2	20,0	21,1	19,0	18,4	18,7
Slovakia	sk	44,4	49,0	44,2	39,0	41,2	43,7	41,3	35,8	35,3	33,9	32,7	34,2	32,7	30,8	26,5	23,8	24,1	21,9	22,7	22,1	22,1	21,7	20,0	17,4	17,3	16,2	17,8	16,8
Slovenia	si	40,9	36,7	45,9	36,8	36,4	34,8	32,8	29,5	26,9	27,6	26,6	26,5	19,2	23,1	21,7	21,6	22,4	21,8	22,1	22,5	21,0	21,5	24,1	22,3	22,8	21,7	20,1	18,7
Spain	es	62,7	62,4	34,8	23,6	21,4	19,7	18,9	17,4	17,3	17,3	17,4	16,8	16,5	15,8	14,3	12,3	12,5	10,5	10,4	10,2	9,8	9,4	9,2	8,9	9,8	11,1	4,7	0,0
Sweden	se	43,2	44,6	45,1	46,7	54,1	56,1	58,8	53,9	58,9	65,7	65,0	63,8	67,0	65,0	63,7	58,9	54,7	47,8	17,3	40,1	44,7	49,1	51,6	55,3	56,9	56,0	53,4	52,9
Switzerland	ch	49,3	52,7	53,1	45,5	41,9	39,3	43,8	26,4	51,1	46,2	43,7	39,8	38,5	36,9	34,8	32,2	28,6	28,3	28,2	27,8	26,8	28,3	29,4	29,1	31,1	31,3	31,1	30,5
United Kingdom	uk	68,3	67,3	62,6	61,2	61,7	62,9	62,9	57,7	60,2	59,9	59,1	61,6	60,1	54,3	55,2	51,5	51,7	46,3	43,5	43,8	42,9	44,2	46,3	41,4	42,8	42,9	41,4	40,1
Cyprus	cy	27,9	33,4	25,7	30,2	26,5	12,8	11,3	12,1	13,1	11,0	11,8	12,6	11,4	9,0	8,3	8,8	4,9	6,2	6,0	7,9	5,5	5,3	4,6	6,1	4,2	3,8	2,9	4,2

Source: Calculations are based on data from Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes

Table 3A.- Total Divorce Rate

Country	geo	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Austria	at	0,495	0,489	0,464	0,460	0,432	0,444	0,460	0,432	0,406	0,385	0,384	0,382	0,382	0,353	0,339	0,336	0,335	0,327	0,305	0,294	0,294	0,293	0,305	0,294	0,291	0,282	0,261	0,256
Belgium	be	0,602	0,595	0,579	0,576	0,561	0,540	0,504	0,458	0,444	0,434	0,428	0,448	0,547	0,341	0,332	0,341	0,318	0,306	0,302	0,305	0,286	0,264	0,262	0,262	0,239	0,222	0,209	0,197
Bulgaria	bg	0,375	0,332	0,317	0,307	0,257	0,215	0,210	0,212	0,193	0,199	0,176	0,180	0,184	0,134	0,119	0,149	0,169	0,170	0,187	0,182	0,170	0,145	0,207	0,190	0,207	0,188	0,186	0,182
Switzerland	ch	0,493	0,519	0,529	0,443	0,414	0,387	0,385	0,258	0,505	0,428	0,409	0,388	0,377	0,376	0,364	0,357	0,338	0,331	0,322	0,324	0,295	0,292	0,291	0,285	0,296	0,291	0,277	0,266
Cyprus	cy	0,264	0,281	0,238	0,253	0,229	0,212	0,200	0,217	0,221	0,160	0,162	0,143	0,153	0,113	0,103	0,091	0,062	0,073	0,068	0,063	0,068	0,057	0,053	0,051	0,054	0,046	0,037	0,034
Czech Republic	cz	0,487	0,487	0,474	0,493	0,570	0,457	0,447	0,415	0,326	0,430	0,421	0,418	0,384	0,379	0,364	0,341	0,347	0,379	0,371	0,361	0,365	0,347	0,356	0,355	0,338	0,317	0,311	0,302
Germany	de	0,421	0,425	0,445	0,466	0,462	0,435	0,417	0,407	0,394	0,391	0,378	0,349	0,333	0,323	0,301	0,259	0,260	0,295	0,337	0,339	0,342	0,330	0,335	0,334	0,313	0,305	0,283	0,248
Denmark	dk	0,411	0,422	0,452	0,468	0,471	0,463	0,445	0,445	0,421	0,408	0,400	0,403	0,412	0,436	0,413	0,414	0,404	0,436	0,484	0,470	0,458	0,460	0,453	0,449	0,449	0,436	0,420	0,386
Estonia	ee	0,497	0,493	0,513	0,514	0,471	0,476	0,484	0,470	0,488	0,457	0,511	0,527	0,661	0,471	0,473	0,536	0,457	0,458	0,469	0,471	0,488	0,484	0,484	0,495	0,505	0,471	0,481	0,488
Spain	es	0,589	0,575	0,340	0,237	0,210	0,192	0,180	0,177	0,169	0,159	0,151	0,143	0,145	0,137	0,126	0,116	0,118	0,100	0,098	0,094	0,087	0,079	0,073	0,069	0,075	0,082	0,036	0,000
Finland	fi	0,494	0,496	0,505	0,499	0,508	0,500	0,505	0,514	0,514	0,496	0,477	0,481	0,484	0,467	0,428	0,430	0,420	0,422	0,456	0,377	0,311	0,294	0,271	0,285	0,285	0,279	0,271	0,265
France	fx	0,473	0,470	0,524	0,449	0,426	0,392	0,380	0,385	0,392	0,382	0,378	0,378	0,380	0,364	0,346	0,333	0,330	0,319	0,314	0,311	0,306	0,307	0,300	0,287	0,269	0,253	0,235	0,216
Greece	gr	0,250	0,241	0,226	0,206	0,201	0,183	0,183	0,182	0,157	0,131	0,150	0,148	0,172	0,120	0,119	0,094	0,097	0,091	0,094	0,122	0,128	0,130	0,108	0,122	0,083	0,077	0,086	0,088
Croatia	hr	0,185	0,179	0,185	0,186	0,181	0,164	0,169	0,156	0,132	0,137	0,134	0,122	0,141	0,152	0,149	0,114	0,147	0,162	0,157	0,164	0,160	0,169	0,151	0,147	0,145	0,146	0,154	0,143
Hungary	hu	0,455	0,442	0,432	0,420	0,417	0,418	0,392	0,376	0,390	0,380	0,359	0,316	0,338	0,316	0,296	0,280	0,311	0,310	0,305	0,287	0,351	0,341	0,334	0,322	0,324	0,311	0,292	0,291
Iceland	is	0,353	0,341	0,380	0,386	0,376	0,369	0,397	0,398	0,349	0,353	0,373	0,383	0,339	0,350	0,383	0,378	0,383	0,335	0,359	0,307	0,322	0,330	0,348	0,296	0,319	0,268	0,297	0,273
Italy	it	0,160	0,154	0,147	0,142	0,137	0,129	0,124	0,116	0,106	0,100	0,099	0,096	0,079	0,080	0,069	0,074	0,077	0,077	0,083	0,083	0,071	0,043	0,039	0,037	0,032	0,034	0,028	0,026
Lithuania	lt	0,486	0,474	0,463	0,448	0,421	0,411	0,413	0,389	0,397	0,396	0,374	0,361	0,321	0,346	0,426	0,431	0,471	0,397	0,386	0,371	0,376	0,383	0,376	0,377	0,369	0,365	0,367	0,374
Luxembourg	lu	0,524	0,555	0,493	0,493	0,477	0,507	0,474	0,476	0,462	0,452	0,368	0,331	0,324	0,352	0,335	0,358	0,357	0,398	0,365	0,342	0,313	0,302	0,282	0,253	0,275	0,229	0,250	
Latvia	lv	0,529	0,516	0,449	0,364	0,319	0,369	0,339	0,345	0,323	0,321	0,301	0,283	0,347	0,364	0,439	0,605	0,456	0,443	0,462	0,449	0,443	0,462	0,484	0,503	0,515	0,498	0,505	0,524
Macedonia	mk	0,097	0,100	0,105	0,111	0,095	0,088	0,097	0,088	0,069	0,067	0,065	0,046	0,047	0,040	0,042	0,038	0,032	0,049	0,063	0,056	0,054	0,066	0,053	0,060	0,050	0,061	0,062	0,061
Netherlands	nl	0,373	0,367	0,366	0,353	0,355	0,372	0,414	0,387	0,373	0,356	0,367	0,375	0,365	0,385	0,324	0,324	0,301	0,302	0,298	0,292	0,289	0,307	0,346	0,340	0,321	0,300	0,272	0,242
Norway	no	0,453	0,469	0,488	0,488	0,475	0,464	0,459	0,451	0,409	0,416	0,438	0,435	0,455	0,472	0,469	0,434	0,435	0,427	0,383	0,361	0,341	0,315	0,320	0,308	0,292	0,270	0,263	0,243
Poland	pl	0,291	0,309	0,286	0,237	0,202	0,186	0,183	0,175	0,166	0,173	0,160	0,146	0,140	0,114	0,100	0,113	0,119	0,148	0,164	0,166	0,171	0,174	0,170	0,184	0,160	0,164	0,142	0,142
Portugal	pt	0,386	0,359	0,336	0,338	0,323	0,390	0,262	0,265	0,247	0,205	0,187	0,177	0,161	0,177	0,157	0,160	0,136	0,117	0,121	0,112	0,110	0,102	0,108	0,084	0,093	0,079	0,078	0,066
Romania	ro	0,238	0,214	0,217	0,228	0,212	0,201	0,194	0,191	0,210	0,240	0,206	0,208	0,202	0,226	0,178	0,167	0,211	0,189	0,207	0,212	0,195	0,197	0,184	0,184	0,192	0,183	0,185	0,189
Sweden	se	0,518	0,513	0,509	0,514	0,539	0,544	0,535	0,541	0,522	0,503	0,502	0,499	0,516	0,499	0,479	0,480	0,446	0,442	0,438	0,409	0,422	0,434	0,442	0,447	0,444	0,442	0,421	0,407
Slovenia	si	0,296	0,254	0,282	0,252	0,250	0,247	0,220	0,209	0,199	0,195	0,182	0,179	0,137	0,166	0,166	0,166	0,151	0,149	0,161	0,160	0,164	0,169	0,185	0,182	0,190	0,175	0,166	0,154
Slovakia	sk	0,389	0,401	0,360	0,335	0,325	0,327	0,296	0,272	0,277	0,263	0,254	0,258	0,241	0,229	0,213	0,209	0,203	0,228	0,213	0,212	0,217	0,213	0,199	0,177	0,177	0,168	0,178	0,170
United Kingdom	uk	0,535	0,538	0,512	0,545	0,537	0,510	0,495	0,482	0,486	0,483	0,479	0,503	0,491	0,451	0,465	0,448	0,439	0,422	0,413	0,416	0,410	0,416	0,432	0,382	0,386	0,381	0,376	0,378

Note: uk = england and wales 2006 = average 2005-2007, 2005 = average 2004-2006 etc.

Source: Calculations are based on data from Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes

Table 4A.- Cohort Divorce Rate

Country	geo	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
Austria	at	0,330	0,327	0,323	0,316	0,316	0,313	0,306	0,293	0,293	0,281	0,267	0,268
Belgium	be	0,344	0,334	0,330	0,327	0,323	0,319	0,306	0,296	0,286	0,276	0,267	0,259
Bulgaria	bg		0,200	0,206	0,207	0,198	0,203	0,196	0,194	0,188	0,196	0,190	0,174
Switzerland	ch	0,341	0,341	0,340	0,336	0,332	0,323	0,320	0,304	0,298	0,294	0,284	0,286
Cyprus	cy		0,122	0,076	0,088	0,079	0,089	0,071	0,102	0,057	0,065	0,045	0,058
Czech Republic	cz		0,378	0,370	0,370	0,366	0,363	0,351	0,348	0,329	0,324	0,324	0,322
Germany	de	0,350	0,350	0,345	0,341	0,336	0,330	0,326	0,308	0,302	0,295	0,289	0,282
Denmark	dk	0,404	0,413	0,417	0,413	0,407	0,403	0,399	0,404	0,408	0,400	0,401	0,394
Estonia	ee		0,432	0,441	0,458	0,461	0,466	0,457	0,463	0,465	0,469	0,436	0,437
Spain	es		0,132	0,117	0,109	0,103	0,099	0,092	0,087	0,081	0,076	0,072	0,068
Finland	fi	0,377	0,368	0,369	0,367	0,365	0,368	0,372	0,342	0,332	0,332	0,328	0,317
France	fx		0,316	0,317	0,318	0,313	0,308	0,309	0,304	0,294	0,289	0,285	0,286
Greece	gr		0,132	0,121	0,119	0,112	0,119	0,106	0,106	0,096	0,101	0,085	0,084
Croatia	hr		0,149	0,147	0,141	0,143	0,147	0,144	0,147	0,145	0,143	0,145	0,147
Hungary	hu		0,341	0,338	0,335	0,330	0,327	0,319	0,323	0,308	0,308	0,312	0,299
Iceland	is		0,385	0,344	0,356	0,324	0,309	0,339	0,311	0,299	0,291	0,294	0,304
Italy	it		0,081	0,076	0,076	0,072	0,069	0,070	0,065	0,061	0,059	0,056	0,056
Lithuania	lt		0,386	0,372	0,375	0,389	0,388	0,387	0,388	0,385	0,380	0,363	0,346
Luxembourg	lu		0,371	0,348	0,346	0,345	0,330	0,296	0,314	0,326	0,258	0,258	0,258
Latvia	lv		0,443	0,446	0,444	0,456	0,478	0,467	0,468	0,481	0,504	0,475	0,468
Macedonia	mk		0,059	0,057	0,059	0,055	0,060	0,057	0,064	0,065	0,065	0,060	0,055
Netherlands	nl		0,305	0,308	0,296	0,290	0,280	0,273	0,267	0,264	0,248	0,247	0,244
Norway	no		0,355	0,358	0,349	0,336	0,334	0,338	0,333	0,320	0,311	0,300	0,300
Poland	pl		0,143	0,141	0,139	0,139	0,139	0,137	0,139	0,141	0,143	0,150	0,154
Portugal	pt		0,156	0,143	0,141	0,139	0,132	0,123	0,128	0,115	0,113	0,101	0,093
Romania	ro		0,190	0,179	0,173	0,172	0,169	0,166	0,168	0,160	0,167	0,171	0,173
Sweden	se		0,431	0,443	0,449	0,444	0,428	0,427	0,420	0,409	0,397	0,385	0,380
Slovenia	si		0,210	0,203	0,179	0,189	0,191	0,183	0,183	0,175	0,173	0,181	0,177
Slovakia	sk		0,231	0,223	0,218	0,215	0,207	0,200	0,199	0,187	0,182	0,176	0,175
United Kingdom	uk		0,360	0,356	0,345	0,348	0,352	0,339	0,334	0,327	0,302	0,312	0,295

Source: Calculations are based on data from Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes

Table 5A.- Men per 100 Divorced women

Age	2006	2001	1996	1991	2006	2001	1996	1991	2006	2001	1996	1991	2006	2001	1996	1991
	Germany				Denmark				Finland				France			
20-24	0,297	0,337	0,344	0,379	0,261	0,291	0,352	0,362	0,370	0,321	0,338	0,325	0,358	0,119	0,239	0,154
25-29	0,515	0,537	0,588	0,640	0,461	0,490	0,524	0,520	0,548	0,547	0,552	0,574	0,445	0,364	0,414	0,457
30-34	0,711	0,745	0,809	0,832	0,642	0,660	0,676	0,689	0,709	0,703	0,722	0,747	0,596	0,577	0,605	0,634
35-39	0,834	0,884	0,915	0,878	0,765	0,756	0,788	0,781	0,760	0,782	0,818	0,829	0,674	0,671	0,713	0,730
40-44	0,908	0,957	0,887	0,855	0,804	0,825	0,812	0,824	0,795	0,836	0,859	0,890	0,704	0,733	0,772	0,779
45-49	0,983	0,933	0,888	0,881	0,862	0,830	0,856	0,892	0,848	0,872	0,914	0,917	0,745	0,781	0,806	0,817
50-54	0,967	0,923	0,886	0,895	0,851	0,851	0,907	0,932	0,874	0,906	0,914	0,892	0,774	0,801	0,834	0,815
55-59	0,948	0,878	0,866	0,865	0,836	0,875	0,905	0,926	0,876	0,883	0,859	0,836	0,773	0,818	0,821	0,786
60-64	0,866	0,809	0,774	0,702	0,825	0,845	0,876	0,856	0,831	0,803	0,787	0,757	0,765	0,784	0,762	0,728
65-69	0,767	0,699	0,547	0,415	0,788	0,821	0,777	0,750	0,732	0,716	0,660	0,617	0,728	0,714	0,681	0,610
70-74	0,651	0,483	0,306	0,282	0,748	0,709	0,665	0,638	0,639	0,572	0,492	0,443	0,634	0,618	0,553	0,517
75-59	0,452	0,268	0,239	0,241	0,629	0,568	0,516	0,516	0,481	0,410	0,352	0,330	0,521	0,478	0,450	0,393
80-84	0,267	0,212	0,204	0,218	0,458	0,422	0,398	0,402	0,337	0,279	0,264	0,254	0,368	0,368	0,321	0,311
85+	0,260	0,225	0,194	0,188	0,287	0,274	0,268	0,244	0,203	0,182	0,184	0,182	0,221	0,211	0,212	0,192
	Hungary				Norway				Sweden							
20-24	0,260	0,278	0,336	0,327	0,246	0,232	0,214	0,209	0,275	0,289	0,278	0,310				
25-29	0,488	0,511	0,606	0,611	0,416	0,418	0,407	0,460	0,485	0,433	0,497	0,544				
30-34	0,685	0,652	0,751	0,721	0,560	0,569	0,641	0,675	0,573	0,610	0,691	0,687				
35-39	0,749	0,720	0,778	0,778	0,691	0,717	0,765	0,806	0,684	0,763	0,769	0,759				
40-44	0,769	0,750	0,800	0,816	0,755	0,794	0,846	0,887	0,782	0,801	0,805	0,772				
45-49	0,763	0,769	0,816	0,813	0,819	0,858	0,925	0,917	0,826	0,832	0,817	0,836				
50-54	0,755	0,794	0,766	0,775	0,876	0,926	0,928	0,948	0,867	0,849	0,882	0,918				
55-59	0,739	0,735	0,676	0,668	0,904	0,906	0,960	1,008	0,858	0,882	0,931	0,924				
60-64	0,643	0,640	0,572	0,569	0,875	0,913	1,002	0,979	0,860	0,909	0,884	0,878				
65-69	0,540	0,531	0,455	0,462	0,858	0,941	0,898	0,864	0,871	0,842	0,841	0,822				
70-74	0,431	0,418	0,375	0,401	0,856	0,802	0,746	0,678	0,790	0,772	0,731	0,720				
75-59	0,327	0,340	0,319	0,366	0,703	0,636	0,554	0,499	0,692	0,643	0,618	0,585				
80-84	0,259	0,282	0,288	0,321	0,517	0,436	0,378	0,389	0,551	0,516	0,467	0,467				
85+	0,228	0,275	0,069	0,311	0,298	0,272	0,238	0,223	0,354	0,313	0,311	0,306				

Source: Calculations are based on data from Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes

Table 6A.- Marriage rates of divorced persons (by sex)

Country	geo sex	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Belgium	be f	0,028	0,027	0,028	0,028	0,027	0,029	0,032	0,032	0,033	0,037	0,042	0,046	0,042	0,044	0,049	0,051	0,055	0,056	0,048	0,047	0,044	0,047	0,050	0,051	0,053	0,055	
Bulgaria	bg f						0,019	0,022	0,020	0,019	0,021	0,021	0,021															
Switzerland	ch f	0,029	0,031	0,032	0,033	0,033	0,029	0,032	0,033	0,031	0,032	0,033	0,033	0,035	0,036	0,037	0,040	0,039	0,039	0,040	0,037	0,036	0,035	0,035	0,036	0,035	0,036	
Czech Republic	cz f	0,024	0,024	0,025	0,025	0,027	0,027	0,029	0,029	0,031	0,036	0,032	0,033	0,036	0,039	0,045	0,046	0,048	0,051	0,053	0,055	0,058	0,060	0,061	0,062	0,063	0,063	
Germany	de f	0,031		0,036		0,036	0,040	0,042	0,044	0,045	0,044	0,043	0,043	0,044	0,044	0,044	0,045											
Denmark	dk f	0,033	0,033	0,035	0,032	0,034	0,034	0,037	0,035	0,036	0,035	0,036	0,037	0,038	0,034	0,035	0,035	0,037	0,037	0,040	0,042	0,042	0,042	0,043	0,044	0,040	0,043	0,045
Spain	es f						0,063	0,065	0,067	0,071	0,072	0,075	0,081	0,089	0,094	0,104	0,113											
Finland	fi f	0,023		0,025	0,021	0,023	0,021	0,023	0,022	0,022	0,020	0,022	0,021	0,021	0,021	0,020	0,022	0,022										
France	fx f	0,023	0,024	0,023	0,024	0,024	0,025	0,027	0,026	0,026	0,028	0,029	0,027	0,027	0,028	0,030	0,032	0,034	0,035	0,035	0,035	0,035	0,036	0,036	0,039	0,039	0,039	
Croatia	hr f						0,020																					
Hungary	hu f	0,018	0,017	0,018	0,019	0,020	0,020	0,020	0,019	0,018	0,020	0,020	0,023															
Iceland	is f	0,027	0,028	0,029	0,024	0,029	0,028	0,035	0,031	0,031	0,034	0,030	0,027	0,030	0,027	0,029	0,031	0,035	0,032	0,034	0,037	0,041	0,038	0,056	0,052	0,052	0,056	0,057
Italy	it f		0,033	0,034	0,035	0,036	0,033	0,036	0,035	0,035		0,036		0,038	0,039													
Lithuania	lt f	0,020	0,019	0,020	0,018	0,018	0,018	0,020	0,022	0,024	0,024	0,028	0,032															
Luxembourg	lu f						0,040																					
Latvia	lv f	0,022	0,018	0,015	0,015	0,017	0,017																					
Netherlands	nl f	0,022	0,022	0,022	0,027	0,029	0,026	0,030	0,029	0,031	0,031	0,032	0,031	0,035	0,038	0,040	0,042	0,042	0,040	0,039	0,042	0,043	0,042	0,043	0,038	0,040	0,042	0,047
Norway	no f	0,020	0,021	0,021	0,021	0,023	0,023	0,027	0,026	0,025	0,026	0,027	0,029	0,028	0,025	0,024	0,027	0,032	0,032	0,032	0,033	0,035	0,033	0,037	0,037	0,040	0,040	0,042
Poland	pl f					0,019	0,020	0,022	0,023			0,022																
Portugal	pt f						0,033	0,034	0,034	0,033	0,033	0,036	0,035	0,034	0,037	0,042	0,045	0,046	0,047	0,050	0,052	0,051	0,051	0,054	0,057	0,065	0,068	
Romania	ro f	0,036	0,034	0,034	0,033	0,033	0,036	0,037	0,037	0,041	0,041	0,042	0,044	0,045	0,042	0,044	0,032	0,036										
Sweden	se f	0,020	0,021	0,021	0,019	0,019	0,018	0,020	0,019	0,017		0,018	0,018	0,018	0,019	0,021	0,022	0,023	0,061	0,029	0,027	0,027	0,027	0,026	0,027	0,028	0,030	0,030
Slovenia	si f	0,009	0,007	0,011	0,011	0,013	0,012	0,014	0,016	0,014	0,016	0,016	0,017	0,019	0,023	0,023	0,019											
Slovakia	sk f	0,018	0,018	0,017	0,018	0,019	0,017	0,018	0,020	0,022	0,024	0,026	0,028	0,029	0,031	0,032	0,032	0,034	0,035	0,037	0,039	0,042	0,045					
United Kingdom	uk f						0,036	0,041	0,041	0,043	0,046	0,048	0,048	0,049	0,050	0,053	0,051											
Belgium	be m	0,033	0,032	0,033	0,033	0,032	0,034	0,038	0,037	0,037	0,042	0,047	0,052	0,049	0,052	0,056	0,060	0,063	0,065	0,055	0,052	0,053	0,056	0,061	0,061	0,065	0,068	
Bulgaria	bg m						0,032	0,037	0,034	0,034	0,037	0,036	0,038															
Switzerland	ch m	0,045	0,048	0,047	0,049	0,050	0,047	0,052	0,053	0,051	0,053	0,054	0,055	0,057	0,059	0,061	0,067	0,065	0,065	0,066	0,064	0,060	0,059	0,059	0,061	0,060	0,060	
Czech Republic	cz m	0,032	0,032	0,033	0,033	0,036	0,037	0,039	0,039	0,042	0,047	0,043	0,045	0,049	0,053	0,062	0,062	0,066	0,069	0,073	0,077	0,081	0,085	0,087	0,088	0,090	0,090	
Germany	de m	0,035		0,041		0,042	0,046	0,048	0,051	0,053	0,052	0,050	0,052	0,054	0,055	0,057	0,058											
Denmark	dk m	0,044	0,044	0,046	0,043	0,047	0,046	0,049	0,046	0,046	0,045	0,047	0,047	0,048	0,044	0,045	0,045	0,047	0,048	0,051	0,053	0,054	0,054	0,055	0,056	0,052	0,055	0,058
Spain	es m						0,048	0,050	0,051	0,055	0,056	0,059	0,065	0,072	0,077	0,089	0,098											
Finland	fi m	0,027		0,029	0,026	0,028	0,026	0,028	0,026	0,026	0,025	0,030	0,026	0,027	0,027	0,028	0,031	0,031										
France	fx m	0,035	0,037	0,035	0,035	0,036	0,036	0,040	0,038	0,038	0,042	0,043	0,039	0,040	0,042	0,045	0,048	0,052	0,053	0,053	0,055	0,055	0,057	0,059	0,063	0,063	0,063	
Croatia	hr m						0,037																					
Hungary	hu m	0,027	0,027	0,028	0,029	0,030	0,031	0,029	0,028	0,027	0,030	0,030	0,033															
Iceland	is m	0,038	0,036	0,034	0,034	0,035	0,037	0,043	0,042	0,041	0,041	0,035	0,034	0,038	0,039	0,035	0,040	0,038	0,041	0,043	0,045	0,048	0,053	0,059	0,060	0,054	0,066	0,072
Italy	it m		0,053	0,056	0,059	0,060	0,056	0,064	0,064	0,062		0,070		0,075	0,080													
Lithuania	lt m	0,035	0,034	0,035	0,030	0,031	0,032	0,036	0,041	0,045	0,047	0,056	0,065															
Luxembourg	lu m						0,044																					
Latvia	lv m	0,038	0,033	0,026	0,027	0,026	0,030																					
Netherlands	nl m	0,031	0,031	0,032	0,033	0,035	0,037	0,042	0,042	0,043	0,043	0,044	0,042	0,046	0,049	0,053	0,057	0,058	0,054	0,053	0,056	0,059	0,057	0,062	0,056	0,059	0,063	0,071
Norway	no m	0,026	0,027	0,026	0,027	0,029	0,029	0,033	0,032	0,031	0,034	0,035	0,039	0,037	0,035	0,034	0,039	0,044	0,043	0,044	0,045	0,048	0,046	0,050	0,053	0,055	0,058	0,061
Poland	pl m					0,032	0,033	0,039	0,042			0,042																
Portugal	pt m						0,078	0,077	0,078	0,075	0,073	0,083	0,087	0,092	0,102	0,125	0,153	0,152	0,168	0,176	0,187	0,193	0,200	0,218	0,241	0,270	0,306	
Romania	ro m	0,061	0,060	0,059	0,056	0,055	0,066	0,070	0,072	0,080	0,081	0,085	0,089	0,092	0,085	0,091	0,057	0,063										
Sweden	se m	0,022	0,022	0,022	0,020	0,021	0,023	0,022	0,021	0,019		0,023	0,023	0,024	0,024	0,027	0,028	0,031	0,078	0,036	0,035	0,034	0,035	0,034	0,034	0,035	0,037	0,038
Slovenia	si m	0,015	0,012	0,016	0,017	0,018	0,016	0,019	0,021	0,021	0,023	0,026	0,028	0,032	0,038	0,041	0,034	0,049	0,053	0,058	0,063	0,070	0,076					
Slovakia	sk m	0,030	0,028	0,027	0,031	0,032	0,028	0,030	0,033	0,032	0,031	0,031	0,034	0,038	0,041	0,045	0,045											
United Kingdom	uk m						0,043	0,049	0,049	0,051	0,054	0,057	0,058	0,059	0,062	0,066	0,065											

Source: Calculations are based on data from Eurostat and websites of national statistical institutes.

Table 7A.- Marriages of divorced as a proportion of all marriages

Country	geo	sex	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Austria	at	f	0,247	0,258	0,260	0,252	0,248	0,244	0,220	0,223	0,208	0,205	0,197	0,194	0,190	0,193	0,191	0,191	0,181	0,189	0,206	0,109	0,155	0,155	0,147	0,122	0,133	0,132	0,133
Belgium	be	f	0,262	0,259	0,254	0,246	0,236	0,235	0,231	0,226	0,217	0,214	0,219	0,215	0,188	0,181	0,178	0,171	0,165	0,164	0,144	0,138	0,121	0,120	0,119	0,110	0,102	0,095	0,100
Bulgaria	bg	f	0,111	0,114	0,108	0,106	0,099	0,105	0,110	0,104	0,092	0,101	0,098	0,095															
Switzerland	ch	f	0,207	0,209	0,212	0,209	0,206	0,196	0,196	0,188	0,180	0,178	0,168	0,163	0,157	0,154	0,145	0,148	0,140	0,141	0,140	0,130	0,131	0,130	0,126	0,124	0,118	0,118	0,107
Cyprus	cy	f	0,143	0,155	0,167	0,178	0,186	0,183	0,190	0,179	0,167	0,147																	
Czech Republic	cz	f	0,239	0,242	0,244	0,243	0,241	0,237	0,235	0,236	0,239	0,252	0,232	0,226	0,220	0,206	0,204	0,212					0,206			0,203			
Germany	de	f	0,257	0,271		0,262	0,272	0,256	0,255	0,250	0,237	0,230	0,225	0,221	0,215	0,210	0,209	0,204											
Denmark	dk	f	0,221	0,219	0,220	0,213	0,214	0,215	0,218	0,218	0,225	0,221	0,215	0,223	0,223	0,222	0,220	0,223	0,227	0,226	0,229	0,237	0,231	0,236	0,241	0,249	0,240	0,240	0,213
Estonia	ee	f	0,257	0,254	0,263	0,267	0,278	0,283	0,289	0,281	0,284	0,291	0,291	0,280	0,299	0,280	0,268												
Spain	es	f	0,089	0,076	0,072	0,062	0,057	0,053	0,049	0,048	0,047	0,045	0,042	0,042	0,038	0,034	0,031	0,026	0,024	0,022	0,018	0,017	0,016	0,013	0,010	0,005	0,000	0,000	
Finland	fi	f	0,219		0,223	0,212	0,213	0,213	0,211	0,208	0,205	0,191	0,189	0,178	0,168	0,163	0,151	0,157	0,150	0,145	0,136	0,135	0,143	0,137	0,134	0,131	0,122	0,125	0,116
France	fr	f	0,180	0,177	0,168	0,162	0,159	0,154	0,162	0,157	0,158	0,160	0,162	0,156	0,150	0,149	0,145	0,145	0,144	0,145	0,143	0,143	0,135	0,130	0,120	0,114	0,106	0,103	0,115
Greece	gr	f	0,112	0,106	0,106	0,101	0,008	0,094	0,097	0,089	0,089	0,084	0,086	0,075	0,071	0,069	0,077	0,070	0,072	0,070	0,073	0,064	0,062	0,057	0,054	0,047	0,042	0,038	0,040
Croatia	hr	f	0,075	0,071	0,073	0,074	0,074	0,072	0,074	0,069	0,068	0,075																	
Hungary	hu	f	0,199	0,194	0,200	0,198	0,201	0,208	0,189	0,184	0,177	0,182	0,164	0,170															
Iceland	is	f	0,157	0,165	0,179	0,147	0,158	0,158	0,159	0,162	0,160	0,176	0,164	0,153	0,160	0,146	0,147	0,146	0,172	0,149	0,134	0,153	0,154	0,129	0,161	0,141	0,144	0,139	0,128
Italy	it	f		0,066	0,064	0,058	0,055	0,049	0,047	0,044	0,041	0,037		0,034	0,031	0,032	0,030	0,028	0,029	0,025	0,018	0,015	0,014	0,014	0,013	0,012	0,012	0,013	
Lithuania	lt	f	0,193	0,188	0,187	0,175	0,180	0,178	0,176	0,169	0,163	0,154	0,149	0,144															
Luxembourg	lu	f	0,236	0,228	0,228	0,231	0,223	0,247	0,222	0,220	0,220	0,198	0,177	0,189	0,179	0,176	0,186	0,195	0,175	0,173	0,165	0,149	0,158	0,142	0,131	0,129	0,122	0,118	0,116
Latvia	lv	f	0,235	0,225	0,220	0,224	0,241	0,240	0,252	0,252	0,269	0,261	0,238	0,242	0,246	0,269	0,260	0,241	0,237										
Macedonia	mk	f	0,068	0,066	0,065	0,060	0,053	0,054	0,053	0,047	0,050	0,043	0,044	0,039															
Netherlands	nl	f	0,175	0,182	0,181	0,192	0,189	0,164	0,165	0,160	0,163	0,162	0,159	0,154	0,165	0,163	0,154	0,157	0,151	0,145	0,142	0,146	0,147	0,139	0,135	0,115	0,104	0,097	0,105
Norway	no	f	0,202	0,200	0,196	0,190	0,189	0,189	0,188	0,192	0,180	0,177	0,180	0,175	0,173	0,155	0,142	0,143	0,147	0,148	0,135	0,136	0,138	0,125	0,129	0,122	0,116	0,107	0,115
Poland	pl	f	0,078	0,071	0,067	0,070	0,069	0,068	0,069	0,068		0,064						0,074											
Portugal	pt	f	0,117	0,107	0,098	0,089	0,073	0,075	0,067	0,061	0,059	0,059	0,060	0,053	0,048	0,045	0,046	0,043	0,041	0,039	0,040	0,039	0,037	0,035	0,033	0,030	0,031	0,028	0,029
Romania	ro	f	0,132	0,130	0,124	0,125	0,125	0,019	0,122	0,116	0,118	0,113	0,109	0,106	0,104	0,089	0,084	0,082	0,083										
Sweden	se	f	0,212	0,220	0,230	0,222	0,228	0,218	0,211	0,222	0,219	0,260	0,204	0,196	0,194	0,191	0,195	0,186	0,185	0,209	0,210	0,210	0,214	0,207	0,209	0,202	0,201	0,200	
Slovenia	si	f	0,079	0,064	0,085	0,080	0,090	0,082	0,085	0,088	0,081	0,086	0,082	0,079	0,086	0,091	0,088	0,076	0,079	0,071	0,066	0,070	0,076	0,067	0,072	0,071	0,068	0,074	0,074
Slovakia	sk	f	0,119	0,109	0,094	0,103	0,104	0,100	0,095	0,093	0,097	0,100	0,106	0,102	0,099	0,096	0,093	0,090	0,087	0,085	0,082	0,080	0,078	0,076	0,075	0,075	0,074		
United Kingdom	uk	f				0,266	0,267	0,261	0,272	0,268	0,269	0,276	0,276	0,265	0,257	0,247	0,243	0,232	0,228	0,228	0,226	0,214	0,221	0,213	0,211	0,211	0,207	0,203	0,211
Austria	at	m	0,252	0,257	0,258	0,251	0,247	0,240	0,223	0,223	0,206	0,207	0,198	0,193	0,191	0,192	0,196	0,194	0,189	0,194	0,214	0,119	0,165	0,170	0,159	0,136	0,146	0,149	0,150
Belgium	be	m	0,268	0,258	0,256	0,247	0,238	0,235	0,232	0,219	0,210	0,212	0,212	0,211	0,187	0,181	0,174	0,169	0,161	0,160	0,139	0,130	0,122	0,120	0,119	0,110	0,103	0,095	0,100
Bulgaria	bg	m	0,115	0,120	0,116	0,113	0,106	0,113	0,117	0,105	0,103	0,115	0,108	0,106															
Switzerland	ch	m	0,228	0,226	0,220	0,217	0,217	0,221	0,218	0,209	0,201	0,197	0,187	0,181	0,173	0,170	0,163	0,168	0,161	0,161	0,157	0,155	0,152	0,149	0,144	0,145	0,138	0,134	0,122
Cyprus	cy	m	0,157	0,164	0,179	0,200	0,203	0,203	0,208	0,185	0,183	0,164																	
Czech Republic	cz	m	0,249	0,248	0,250	0,251	0,247	0,246	0,239	0,242	0,242	0,251	0,235	0,229	0,225	0,207	0,208	0,214					0,210			0,203			
Germany	de	m	0,248		0,256		0,248	0,253	0,235	0,233	0,227	0,213	0,209	0,207	0,203	0,200	0,198	0,198	0,199										
Denmark	dk	m	0,228	0,224	0,222	0,220	0,223	0,222	0,222	0,222	0,226	0,221	0,216	0,223	0,222	0,225	0,220	0,227	0,228	0,234	0,233	0,241	0,244	0,245	0,247	0,252	0,248	0,240	0,216
Estonia	ee	m	0,285	0,291	0,283	0,287	0,292	0,303	0,295	0,296	0,302	0,302	0,294	0,308	0,310	0,292	0,276												
Spain	es	m	0,097	0,085	0,080	0,071	0,066	0,062	0,057	0,057	0,057	0,057	0,056	0,054	0,054	0,050	0,046	0,043	0,038	0,035	0,035	0,030	0,028	0,029	0,023	0,021	0,010	0,000	0,000
Finland	fi	m	0,214		0,214	0,211	0,215	0,215	0,203	0,193	0,196	0,184	0,203	0,175	0,164	0,159	0,166	0,169	0,160	0,161	0,147	0,145	0,149	0,141	0,142	0,142	0,131	0,133	0,129
France	fr	m	0,191	0,188	0,178	0,171	0,168	0,163	0,171	0,166	0,169	0,172	0,172	0,165	0,161	0,158	0,154	0,151	0,152	0,153	0,152	0,152	0,142	0,138	0,129	0,122	0,117	0,112	0,126
Greece	gr	m	0,120	0,113	0,113	0,111	0,111	0,106	0,107	0,099	0,099	0,095	0,100	0,087	0,085	0,084	0,091	0,086	0,089	0,087	0,094	0,083	0,081	0,079	0,074	0,064	0,063	0,056	0,058
Croatia	hr	m	0,079	0,075	0,079	0,077	0,077	0,079	0,077	0,071	0,069	0,074																	
Hungary	hu	m	0,208	0,203	0,208	0,205	0,206	0,213	0,195	0,190	0,184	0,188	0,175	0,174															
Iceland	is	m	0,180	0,177	0,176	0,170	0,158	0,174	0,164	0,181	0,174	0,175	0,160	0,164	0,173	0,181	0,150	0,167	0,159	0,162	0,146	0,160	0,153	0,155	0,146	0,140	0,125	0,135	0,132
Italy	it	m		0,071	0,069	0,064	0,061	0,056	0,056	0,054	0,049	0,048		0,044	0,042	0,043	0,041	0,039	0,040	0,039	0,027	0,							

Table 8A.- Marriages of divorcees as a proportion of all second marriages

Country	geo sex	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Austria	at f	0,965	0,964	0,962	0,964	0,960	0,964	0,959	0,963	0,960	0,958	0,954	0,958	0,957	0,956	0,954	0,955	0,949	0,948	0,944	0,933	0,932	0,929	0,932	0,920	0,922	0,874	0,894
Belgium	be f	0,959	0,959	0,957	0,956	0,954	0,957	0,955	0,958	0,954	0,954	0,956	0,957	0,947	0,943	0,948	0,949	0,945	0,945	0,936	0,935	0,927	0,928	0,918	0,915	0,898	0,884	0,874
Bulgaria	bg f	0,921	0,927	0,914	0,919	0,917	0,915	0,913	0,905	0,887	0,894	0,887	0,880															
Switzerland	ch f	0,956	0,958	0,955	0,951	0,953	0,952	0,947	0,949	0,942	0,942	0,943	0,940	0,940	0,946	0,943	0,939	0,938	0,933	0,937	0,928	0,933	0,928	0,926	0,923	0,921	0,922	0,908
Cyprus	cy f	0,915	0,934	0,925	0,947	0,943	0,941	0,945	0,946	0,937		0,934																
Czech Republic	cz f	0,952	0,949	0,944	0,947	0,946	0,945	0,944	0,943	0,945	0,944	0,940	0,934	0,931	0,935	0,939	0,942					0,927			0,923			
Germany	de f	0,957	0,957		0,954	0,946	0,947	0,949	0,946	0,946	0,944	0,943	0,943	0,938	0,931	0,926	0,931											
Denmark	dk f	0,916	0,904	0,911	0,907	0,908	0,905	0,912	0,909	0,906	0,905	0,904	0,907	0,909	0,908	0,902	0,907	0,911	0,919	0,917	0,913	0,910	0,910	0,908	0,905	0,909	0,904	0,908
Estonia	ee f	0,905	0,894	0,901		0,900	0,873	0,892	0,890	0,859	0,871	0,868	0,864															
Spain	es f	0,942	0,937	0,929	0,920	0,917	0,919	0,917	0,902	0,898	0,900	0,886	0,879	0,870	0,861	0,839	0,834	0,809	0,789	0,753	0,709	0,700	0,664	0,548	0,491	0,331	0,024	0,000
Finland	fi f	0,935	0,938	0,930	0,933	0,927	0,931	0,935	0,929	0,923	0,926	0,925	0,917	0,904	0,911	0,898	0,897	0,921	0,917	0,912	0,908	0,908	0,905	0,898	0,892	0,892	0,879	
France	fr f	0,920	0,920	0,915	0,920	0,918	0,923	0,923	0,923	0,923	0,918	0,920	0,914	0,908	0,907	0,904	0,905	0,905	0,904	0,902	0,892	0,891	0,883	0,875	0,873	0,862	0,852	0,846
Greece	gr f	0,940	0,943	0,937	0,925	0,073	0,916	0,896	0,903	0,898	0,882	0,880	0,878	0,871	0,861	0,860	0,864	0,876	0,864	0,859	0,847	0,828	0,839	0,783	0,833	0,806	0,778	0,750
Croatia	hr f	0,865	0,848	0,849	0,841	0,831	0,805	0,822	0,816	0,812	0,814																	
Hungary	hu f	0,937	0,932	0,923	0,927	0,926	0,922	0,924	0,910	0,910	0,893	0,873	0,875															
Iceland	is f	0,933	0,936	0,960	0,956	0,948	0,925	0,925	0,920	0,938	0,945	0,932	0,926	0,909	0,913	0,933	0,905	0,917	0,926	0,935	0,957	0,955	0,947	0,938	0,952	0,922	0,904	0,919
Italy	it f	0,891	0,880	0,879	0,877	0,871	0,875	0,865	0,863	0,855				0,847	0,834	0,836	0,830	0,841	0,836	0,805	0,748	0,702	0,675	0,645	0,621	0,595	0,575	0,562
Lithuania	lt f	0,891	0,897	0,899	0,885	0,886	0,886	0,867	0,866	0,859	0,845	0,807	0,816															
Luxembourg	lu f	0,968	0,981	0,962	0,959	0,953	0,959	0,952	0,948	0,955	0,934	0,951	0,954	0,940	0,905	0,953	0,947	0,953	0,938	0,945	0,901	0,890	0,946	0,921	0,892	0,850	0,924	0,874
Latvia	lv f	0,876	0,862	0,869	0,864	0,896	0,867	0,856	0,834	0,830																		
Macedonia	mk f	0,890	0,855	0,895	0,879	0,871	0,856	0,839	0,845	0,856	0,789	0,848	0,827															
Netherlands	nl f	0,899	0,900	0,898	0,899	0,896	0,907	0,910	0,909	0,890	0,904	0,927	0,936	0,940	0,932	0,923	0,932	0,938	0,932	0,928	0,935	0,923	0,918	0,914	0,911	0,899	0,891	0,881
Norway	no f	0,951	0,953	0,948	0,950	0,951	0,942	0,954	0,949	0,950	0,953	0,955	0,951	0,951	0,946	0,942	0,945	0,935	0,932	0,926	0,918	0,923	0,906	0,903	0,902	0,898	0,887	
Poland	pl f	0,805	0,779	0,757	0,748	0,742	0,726	0,723	0,710	0,694																		
Portugal	pt f	0,925	0,921	0,910	0,906	0,898	0,878	0,878	0,866	0,856	0,863	0,850	0,833	0,821	0,804	0,779	0,768	0,756	0,735	0,734	0,709	0,695	0,671	0,662	0,642	0,633	0,606	0,596
Romania	ro f	0,884	0,884	0,877	0,873	0,866	0,130	0,864	0,859	0,852	0,847	0,840	0,835	0,829	0,809	0,793	0,784	0,780										
Sweden	se f	0,961	0,966	0,968	0,968	0,960	0,959	0,964	0,964	0,962	0,970	0,966	0,961	0,962	0,965	0,962	0,959	0,974	0,966	0,962	0,960	0,961	0,956	0,959	0,956	0,957	0,951	
Slovenia	si f	0,880	0,879	0,877	0,874	0,880	0,879	0,869	0,883	0,821	0,810	0,800	0,800	0,792	0,805	0,818	0,824	0,821	0,777	0,730	0,777	0,782	0,759	0,768	0,757	0,723	0,757	0,750
Slovakia	sk f	0,955	0,946	0,939	0,930	0,927	0,918	0,920	0,916	0,911	0,907	0,904	0,900	0,897	0,894	0,891	0,888	0,885	0,882	0,879	0,876	0,873	0,870	0,865	0,859	0,854		
United Kingdom	uk f				0,924			0,920	0,917	0,917	0,914	0,911	0,907	0,901	0,902	0,896	0,892	0,888	0,885	0,880	0,876	0,871	0,865	0,860	0,853	0,846	0,839	
Austria	at m	0,947	0,951	0,953	0,952	0,949	0,947	0,938	0,937	0,938	0,934	0,935	0,930	0,930	0,927	0,929	0,924	0,926	0,920	0,915	0,903	0,901	0,893	0,894	0,888	0,882	0,864	0,864
Belgium	be m	0,939	0,936	0,939	0,935	0,932	0,928	0,922	0,924	0,919	0,925	0,923	0,917	0,911	0,911	0,908	0,912	0,902	0,901	0,892	0,885	0,880	0,877	0,869	0,870	0,853	0,836	0,823
Bulgaria	bg m	0,931	0,929	0,920	0,913	0,919	0,923	0,906	0,910	0,903	0,910	0,895	0,902	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
Switzerland	ch m	0,946	0,944	0,938	0,934	0,934	0,934	0,933	0,931	0,927	0,926	0,917	0,911	0,911	0,908	0,913	0,908	0,904	0,905	0,898	0,896	0,903	0,881	0,873	0,884	0,878	0,866	0,856
Cyprus	cy m	0,894	0,910	0,906	0,933	0,933	0,936	0,922	0,924	0,919	0,891																	
Czech Republic	cz m	0,960	0,954	0,952	0,951	0,952	0,952	0,948	0,946	0,950	0,945	0,944	0,934	0,933	0,929	0,936	0,934					0,923			0,914			
Germany	de m	0,930	0,930		0,925	0,909	0,913	0,911	0,908	0,904	0,901	0,898	0,899	0,895	0,890	0,888	0,895											
Denmark	dk m	0,925	0,916	0,927	0,927	0,925	0,920	0,915	0,916	0,920	0,918	0,913	0,917	0,921	0,916	0,918	0,920	0,923	0,924	0,931	0,929	0,925	0,926	0,917	0,918	0,923	0,913	0,914
Estonia	ee m	0,939	0,944	0,933		0,935	0,918	0,912	0,917	0,905	0,909	0,904	0,916															
Spain	es m	0,914	0,905	0,895	0,879	0,878	0,876	0,870	0,862	0,852	0,848	0,839	0,829	0,828	0,814	0,797	0,791	0,771	0,746	0,731	0,683	0,673	0,659	0,547	0,515	0,360	0,014	0,000
Finland	fi m	0,947		0,943	0,942	0,947	0,938	0,935	0,937	0,943	0,924	0,930	0,929	0,920	0,920	0,914	0,917	0,903	0,927	0,920	0,913	0,905	0,897	0,899	0,898	0,899	0,886	0,889
France	fr m	0,928	0,927	0,918	0,920	0,922	0,924	0,923	0,920	0,923	0,919	0,919	0,911	0,907	0,905	0,907	0,904	0,905	0,901	0,896	0,890	0,885	0,877	0,874	0,871	0,867	0,850	0,848
Greece	gr m	0,921	0,920	0,909	0,907	0,900	0,886	0,858	0,884	0,864	0,858	0,839	0,852	0,843	0,835	0,820	0,834	0,836	0,826	0,807	0,803	0,783	0,799	0,737	0,747	0,744	0,729	0,684
Croatia	hr m	0,852	0,849	0,844	0,837	0,830	0,809	0,825	0,828	0,797	0,809																	
Hungary	hu m	0,942	0,939	0,936	0,933	0,928	0,928	0,926	0,913	0,920	0,900	0,889																
Iceland	is m	0,946	0,937	0,921	0,926	0,934	0,938	0,942	0,956	0,943	0,925	0,935	0,944	0,950	0,953	0,930	0,941	0,920	0,936	0,940	0,916	0,949	0,956	0,932	0,929	0,931	0,943	0,916
Italy	it m	0,842	0,823	0,831	0,830	0,819	0,820	0,815	0,807	0,803	0,777	0,779	0,780	0,777	0,788	0,773	0,754	0,687	0,639	0,607	0,577	0,567	0,534	0,501	0,491			
Lithuania	lt m	0,932	0,932	0,931	0																							